

# Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

WEATHER—PARIS: Occasional rain, 58-68 (10-15). Tomorrow: Cloudy, 58-68 (10-15). LONDON: Cloudy, 58-68 (10-15). Tomorrow: Cloudy, 58-68 (10-15). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 64-74 (18-24). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 64-74 (18-24). NATIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	6.5	Libya	9	Pakistan	10
Belgium	10	Luxembourg	10	Portugal	10
France	10	Morocco	10	Spain	10
Germany	10	Netherlands	10	Sweden	10
Greece	10	Norway	10	Switzerland	10
India	10	Poland	10	Taiwan	10
Iran	10	Romania	10	U.S. Military	10
Italy	10	Soviet Union	10	Yugoslavia	10
Japan	10	U.S. Navy	10		
Lebanon	10	U.S. State	10		

## Fire-Free Zone in Suez Is Asked in New U.S. Plan

WASH., June 24 (Reuters).—The United States has proposed a 10-mile fire-free zone along the Suez Canal to make peace negotiations easier, according to a Washington press conference today.

## Idle East Hope in Paris

Gann, Vinogradov to Discuss It

AMES, N.Y., June 24.—A softening in the East's attitude toward the Middle East peace talks in Paris, according to a source here, was noted today.

## Goldberg Is Narrow Victor; Powell Apparently Defeated

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK, June 24 (UPI).—In an unexpectedly close primary, Arthur J. Goldberg edged out Howard J. Powell yesterday for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

## Syria Claims 175 Victims in Twin Attack Against Israel

DAMASCUS, June 24 (AP).—Syrian tanks and artillery units struck across the Golan Heights today, killing at least 175 Israelis, a Syrian military spokesman reported.

## Viet Pilots in Egypt Said Be Challenging Israeli Jets

WASHINGTON, June 24 (Reuters).—Egyptian pilots in Egypt are said to be challenging Israeli jets which crossed the Gulf of Suez, according to a foreign press report.

## Dubcek Out As Envoy To Turkey Party Expulsion Expected Soon

By Henry Tanner

VIENNA, June 24 (NYT).—Alexander Dubcek, who tried to liberalize Czechoslovak Communism in 1968, has been dismissed as ambassador to Turkey, according to an announcement today by Cetska, the official Czechoslovak press agency.

## Young Marine Acquitted of Murdering 16

Didn't Even Kill Foe, He Declares on Stand

DA NANG, South Vietnam, June 24 (AP).—A young Marine accused of murdering 16 Vietnamese women and children last February was found not guilty today after testifying that he had never shot anybody in Vietnam—not even enemy soldiers.

## Father Would Work in Hanoi in Trade for Prisoner Son

PARIS, June 24 (UPI).—A gray-haired father from Maryland said today he has offered to teach in North Vietnam in exchange for the release of his war-prisoner son.

## Dudman-III: 'Sadness' Makes a Soldier Fight

By Richard Dudman

Richard Dudman, a veteran reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, was one of three correspondents released by Communist guerrillas after 40 days of captivity. Upon their release on June 15, they were the only correspondents of 23 captured in Cambodia to have been released.



FIRST DOWN—Arthur J. Goldberg (left) addresses his supporters in New York after winning the Democratic nomination for governor. At his side is Basil Patterson, the state senator who will be running with him for lieutenant governor.

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## Senate Repeals Gulf of Tonkin Measure, 81-10

By Philip Carter

WASHINGTON, June 24 (UPI).—The Senate renounced the Gulf of Tonkin resolution today by a vote of 81-10.

## Agnew Says Critics Try to Hobble Nixon

Contends They Won't Admit Cambodia Error

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Vice President Spiro T. Agnew tonight accused President Nixon's critics of trying to hobble the President's powers to protect U.S. troops.

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## FDP Backs Scheel and Rebuffs Mende

BONN, June 24.—West Germany's Free Democratic party wound up a critical three-day congress today with an unqualified endorsement of the foreign policy of Chancellor Willy Brandt's coalition and with its own conservative wing in full flight.

The congress, coming after sharp defeats for the FDP in three state elections, was widely seen as a test for the "progressive" leadership of Foreign Minister Walter Scheel. Mr. Scheel led the party into a historic coalition with Mr. Brandt's Socialists last fall, a step which led thousands of traditional FDP voters to desert the ranks in recent elections.

The 400 delegates to the congress here endorsed Mr. Scheel's move,

generally by heavy majorities. They also censured Mr. Scheel's chief opponent, former party chairman Erich Mende, and re-elected the party leadership.

Opinion was so strong against Mr. Mende and his conservative followers that he and two others declined to stand for the party executive. Bavarian party leader Dietrich Bahrer, one of the Mende group, was defeated in his bid for election to the executive, and a strong faction belonging to the party's left wing was voted in.

Mr. Mende didn't even stick around for the finale. He flew off to a meeting of the trouble-plagued Investors Overseas Services in Geneva, of which he is the German representative, leaving

behind a statement describing it as a "black day" for the party when "one is no longer allowed to utter his opinion without being punished."

The Socialists, big brothers in the Bonn coalition, hailed the outcome of the congress. They said it was proof of a "fair and firm" coalition in which each partner was ready to sacrifice parts of their programs opposed by the other.

The opposition Christian Democrats said the FDP's move to the left has begun the "parliamentary end of the party." A party spokesman said, "The FDP has decided, in clouds of political hashish smoke, to die in the arms of the Socialists."

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## Mideast Plan Includes Free Zone on Suez

### Commando Groups Reject Bid by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

and Egyptian forces for 12 miles from either side of the canal. UN observers would be posted in the demilitarized strip to supervise this evacuation and to prevent rearmament of the area, which for the past year has been the scene of heavy fighting as part of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's war of attrition against the Israelis in occupied Sinai.

Observers said it seemed most unlikely that at a time when his troops are exerting heavier pressure along the canal than at any time since the 1967 war President Nasser would agree to pull them back.

For the Egyptians the withdrawal of Israeli troops and the 1956 Suez war—also rejected by President Nasser—for Israelis and Egyptians to pull back from the canal.

A major factor behind the American attempt to produce a plan more acceptable to the Arabs than previous proposals is the presence of Soviet missile troops and pilots in Egypt, which greatly increases the danger of the Arab-Israeli conflict touching off a wider war.

The flood of Soviet men and weapons into Egypt since the beginning of this year has checked the punishing Israeli air strikes into Egypt and given the Egyptians a secure base area from which to build up their strength along the canal, where their positions are being daily pounded by Israeli aircraft.

TV Statement  
Egypt has stated it would accept a limited cease-fire with Israel, but only if tied to complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories.

President Nasser raised this possibility in a recent American television interview. A government spokesman later reiterated that a cease-fire with strings could be accepted for a specified period, while the UN Security Council made arrangements for Israeli withdrawal.

In the absence of President Nasser, there was no official Cairo comment tonight on the new proposal.

Prime Minister Golda Meir said tonight that if the United States makes demands on Israel that imperil its security she will refuse them, United Press International reported.

"I am not prepared to guarantee that the United States will not present us with a demand in the near or distant future that we shall be unable to accept," Mrs. Meir said in a question-and-answer session with high school students near Nazareth.

But Mrs. Meir said neither the United States nor any other country—except the Arabs, the Soviet Union and other Communist countries—"demands from us that we retreat—just like that—without peace that guarantees the inviolability of our frontiers."

## Nixon and Smith Confer on SALT

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP).—

Amid optimism over the strategic arms limitation talks, President Nixon today called in his chief disarmament negotiator to hammer out a specific U.S. bid for an arms accord with the Soviet Union.

Both defensive antiballistic missiles and long-range offensive missiles seem likely to be included in the proposal that U.S. chief negotiator Gerard C. Smith will make when he returns to the talks in Vienna. Some predict a limited agreement in principle may be reached before the summer recess.

Mr. Smith and two top aides at the Vienna talks flew into Washington Monday.

London Jews Protest

At Soviet Embassy

LONDON, June 24 (Reuters).—Young Jews painted a red Star of David on the walls of the Russian Embassy early today in protest against what they called recent "mass arrests" of Jews in the Soviet Union. Other Russian office buildings in London were also splattered with paint.

A leader of the demonstrators said: "This is in protest against the mass arrests of Jews which have been going on in the last two or three days in the Soviet Union, ostensibly in retaliation for an attempted recent hijacking of an airliner in Leningrad."

Ben-Gurion III, Goes to Hospital

TEL AVIV, June 24 (UPI).—Israel's elder statesman David Ben-Gurion was hospitalized last night at the Tel Hashomer Hospital north of here, hospital officials said today.

They said the 83-year-old hospital old-ex-premier was suffering from high fever and constant biliousness but described his condition as "good." He is expected to leave the hospital in two days.

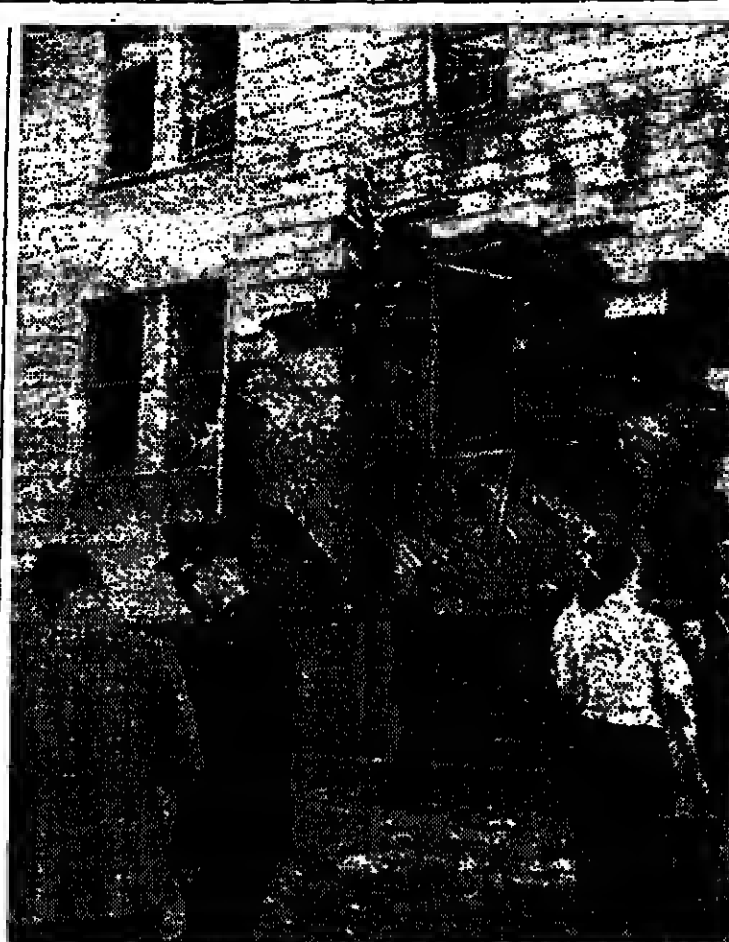
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CAUSED BLAST—Policemen inspecting the damage caused yesterday by an explosion at Ottawa's Defense Department headquarters, in which one woman was killed.

## Pope Promises Image of Poverty

ROME, June 24 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI told pilgrims at his weekly general audience in St. Peter's Cathedral today that "gradual, but not timid, reforms" would shortly give the Roman Catholic Church an image of poverty in the spirit of the Gospels.

The pontiff denied that the church possessed the "fabulous riches" often attributed to it by popular belief. "The church must be poor," he said. "Not only that—the church must appear to be poor."

## Dubcek Fired As Envoy

(Continued from Page 1)

confirm the victory of the extremist group.

Mr. Dubcek was recalled from Ankara a few days after the President's vote, on May 25, ostensibly because his 80-year-old mother was seriously ill.

He made a brief weekend visit to his family home in Slovakia and then returned to Prague where he is understood to have been subject to almost constant questioning by a commission headed by Vilem Novy, an extremist who had been prominent in the Novotny regime.

The questioners, it is reported, have been pressing Mr. Dubcek to supply them with evidence that could be used against him and his political friends in public political trials.

The Husak regime has been under mounting pressure to hold such trials. Members of the extremist wing in parliament raise the question of why the "traitors" of 1968 were not made to face up to the "legal consequences" of their acts.

The questions remained unanswered by the regime.

In the party press there have also been attacks on the Husak regime's "lenient" attitude toward the reformers of 1968.

Pravda, the official organ of the Slovak Communist party, wrote two weeks ago that the party's structure would be crucially weakened by the "burden" of having men like Mr. Dubcek remain in its ranks.

There were two other developments today that pointed up the dramatic new downward turn in the fate of Mr. Dubcek and the other reformers of 1968.

Oldrich Cernik, who was premier during the Dubcek era, had to give up his last official position in the government, that of chairman of the State Commission for Technical Development.

The Czechoslovak ambassador in Denmark, Anton Vasek, a personal friend of Mr. Dubcek's, asked for political asylum for himself and his family in Copenhagen, according to an announcement of the Danish Foreign Ministry.

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## U.S. Steps Up Arms Shipment To Cambodia, Bolsters Mission

By Sydney H. Schanberg  
PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, June 24 (UPI).—The United States has stepped up its arms shipments to Cambodia in the last several days and the American Embassy here—until now fairly disorganized—appears to be making an effort to upgrade its operation. More personnel have suddenly arrived, and there are indications that an ambassador may be named soon.

Since last August, when the United States and Cambodia resumed relations after a four-year suspension, the embassy has been headed by a chargé d'affaires, Lloyd M. Rives, a career Foreign Service officer. The Cambodians named an ambassador to Washington, Sonn Voemsa, nearly a month ago.

The speed-up in the long-promised arms shipments seemed to coincide with the arrival on June 14 of a political-military counselor, Jonathan F. Ladd, 49, a retired Army colonel who was an adviser and the Special Forces commander in South Vietnam a week later. Col. William H. Pitsch, who had been responsible for military aid shipments to Cambodia, departed.

Retired recently  
Mr. Ladd—who retired from the army less than four months ago after 27 years' service and had been about to invest in a charter fishing-boat business in Florida when the White House called him—said today that almost all of the \$7.9 million of American arms aid promised to Cambodia for this fiscal year had either arrived or would be here shortly.

The embassy is now apparently making an attempt to get all the aid here before the end of the fiscal year on June 30 (next Tuesday), even though the money can be carried over into the next fiscal year. Until about two weeks ago, while Washington was trying to create the opposite impression, almost none of the promised aid had arrived. The only arms that had come in, according to informed sources, were a few old M-1 and M-2 rifles of World War II vintage, which were regarded as "worth hardly anything."

Cambodian officials, whose spirits have been sagging as their three-month-old war with the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong Communists continues to go against them, never complained publicly about the delay in the American aid, which was promised well over a month ago. But they expressed their disappointment in private.

This morning the information minister, Truk Hoanh, asked if he was satisfied with the American aid, said, "It is not enough," but quickly added that he was optimistic that it would be increased in fiscal 1970-71.

There has been speculation that the Nixon administration might propose \$80 million in military aid for the coming fiscal year, but embassy officials have dismissed this figure as "too optimistic."

Both Mr. Rives and Mr. Ladd acknowledge—in fact, stress—that \$7.9 million is not very much in

the context of the war. The Nixon administration might propose \$80 million in military aid for the coming fiscal year, but embassy officials have dismissed this figure as "too optimistic."

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When a roving journalist with a reputation for competence reports his observations from dangerous areas in our explosive world, he is usually widely read, for he brings to a troubled world enlightenment and often, stimulation.

Such a man is Mr. Joseph Alsop, a distinguished writer and an authority on political-military affairs. It is therefore a privilege to be able to republish in these columns, the articles in whole and part, that appeared in The Washington Post.

A. N. Spanel

## Soviet's Middle East MASTER PLAN

An Israeli Delegation is currently in Washington, to discover just what President Nixon meant, when he promised a regular flow of replacement aircraft for Israel to Prime Minister Golda Meir. No doubt the Israelis are also seeking to discover what Secretary of State William Rogers meant, when he publicly stated that Israel's "superiority" in the air would be maintained with U.S. help.

What the Israelis will mainly discover—what they have perhaps discovered already—is the quagmire of American policy-making that the dreadful Middle Eastern crisis has produced. What will emerge from the quagmire can already be predicted with some confidence.

### DEADLY REALISM

Before the Six-Day War, the Egyptians had 300 tanks and the Syrians had 350. Today, the Soviets have provided Egypt with 1,600 tanks, and the Syrians with 1,000. Before the Six-Day War, again, the Egyptians had 400 pieces of heavy artillery, and the Syrians 200. Today, the Soviets have provided the Egyptians with 1,600 heavy artillery pieces, and the Syrians with 1,000.

The contrast in planes is even more startling. The Egyptian air force has been increased from 100 planes in 1967 to 600 today, including 170 MIG-21s and 150 Sukhoi bombers in the super sonic category. The Syrian air force has been comparably increased, from 55 aircraft in 1967 to 260 today.

The 100 MIG-21s of the most advanced model, which the Soviet pilots are flying in Egypt, are additional to the figures given above for the Egyptian air force. Without counting the planes given the Egyptians and Syrians, just those 100 MIGs being flown by Soviet pilots considerably outnumber the Israeli air force's present stock of super-sonic Phantoms and Mirages.

The Soviet pilots and SAM-3s have already put President Nasser's war of attrition back into high gear. How serious this is may be hard for North Americans to understand. For instance, we read of 30 Israeli soldiers lost, the other day, in a single fight on the Suez front, and no one was concerned. But for little Israel, that loss was exactly what a loss of over 2,800 Americans would be to the U.S.

### BRAZEN SOVIET PLOT

No one in his senses can read the foregoing figures without reaching a grim conclusion. The Soviet arms shipments were obviously planned, from the first, to give the Arab client-states enough sheer weight of metal to crush Israel. That is the only possible interpretation. And this in turn explains Gamal Abdel Nasser's declaration of a "war of attrition" last year.

In contrast, the Israelis will be offered Phantom and Skyhawk planes on a strict "replacement" basis, to be provided only when necessary to maintain their tiny existing stock of super-sonic Phantoms and Mirages, plus the Skyhawks they now have. Meanwhile, no doubt, diplomatic exercises will be attempted, aimed to find an agreed solution to the crisis which is symbolized by the Russian pilots in Egypt.

### ANOTHER MUNICH?

In these diplomatic exercises, it is far from unlikely that an attempt will be made to deal with Israel as the British dealt with the wretched Czechoslovaks before and after Munich in 1938. The fact is that all the Nixon administration's efforts to solve the Middle Eastern problem by diplomacy have failed already; and the failure is frankly admitted.

When this sort of thing happens, there is always the Munich-time temptation—the temptation to urge the small and threatened nation to sacri-

fice its own security, in the hope that the convenience of the big powers will be served thereby. It is hard to see what else to expect.

### TRUTHS WE FACE

The truth is that the recent talk about the Soviet role in Egypt between Secretary of State Rogers and Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin, was about on a par with the famous Kennedy-Gromyko conversation of 1962. This was the talk in which the Soviet foreign minister flatly lied to the late President about the Soviet missiles in Cuba.

Meanwhile, the central danger is the quagmire in the U.S. government, on which Israel must depend for Israel's simple survival. In certain quarters in the Defense Department, although not in the uniformed armed services, hostility to Israel comes close to being blatant.

In most of the State Department, Mr. Micawber's hope that "something will turn up" is the characteristic note. Even in the official interpretations of Soviet intentions in the Middle East, wishfulness is all too frequent. The one hope that the sinister probable truth will be squarely faced, lies in the President himself; and he stands quite alone.

The fact is that nothing will be gained, far the long pull, by the kind of American fudging that seems to be in prospect. Trouble for U.S. oil concession-holders in the Arab countries will probably be avoided for the time being—but only for the time being. But we shall still be faced with the grim question, whether to stand passively by while the Israelis are beaten to their knees, or Israel is actually destroyed.

### REALITY OF TWO POLICIES

There are in reality only two rational policies to adopt in this Middle Eastern crisis. One policy is based on "reasons of state," which the French have announced. In a smaller way, even the British have been following this line.

Thus Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart some time ago told Mrs. Meir, straight out, that Britain could not sell Israel new tanks, but must still sell tanks to Libya, because of the British oil interest in Libya. If the U.S. ever follows that line, Israel will be automatically doomed.

Thus this policy is a bit too bold, thank the eternal God, for the dwellers in our policy-making quagmire.

As to the other rational policy, it is for the U.S. to bet its bottom dollar on the only remaining American assets in the Middle East, which are the shining courage and superb skill of the Israelis. That will mean trouble with the "moderate" Arabs, of course. But if Israel is crushed by Egypt and Syria, with active Soviet help, both the "moderate" Arabs and the Western oil concessions will vanish, almost overnight. All but Soviet power will then be excluded from the Middle East. So trouble now, deep as it would probably be, is still preferable to the trouble that lies further down the road.

### IN FREE WORLD'S INTEREST

Backing Israel means far more than a meager promised flow of replacement aircraft. Backing Israel means, for instance providing Israel with American super-sonic jets in really substantial numbers, not just to replace lost Phantoms, but to replace the wholly obsolete Voughts, Mysteres and Ouragans that make up the bulk of the Israeli air force.

Backing Israel in this manner will have a supreme advantage, too. It may force the Kremlin, belatedly, to recalculate the risks of the Soviet venture in the Middle East. And unless those risks are recalculated soon, a most terrible disaster is certain in the end. © Los Angeles Times

## Reds Encircle Town Near Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, June 24 (UPI).—Vietnamese Communists surrounded Kompong Speu early today and began firing on the highway center 25 miles south of this capital, a Cambodian military spokesman said.

The move against Kompong Speu, Communist forces in often positions at three towns from 25 miles from Phnom Penh forming a pincer movement to the east around the northern and southern sides of the capital.

The spokesman said some Cambodian troops had been pulled back into Phnom Penh from the fight at Kompong Speu, a town miles northeast of the capital. The Viet Cong attacked three days ago. And 25 miles to the east, a large force of North Vietnamese troops was reported massing for anticipated attack on Prey Vi and a possible strike from there against Phnom Penh.

Kompong Speu is the big city on the highway linking Phnom Penh with Kompong Som, Cambodia's only deepwater port and of its only oil refinery. The Communists held the town and closed the highway for several days. Her this month, until they were driven out by South Vietnamese and Cambodian troops.

The spokesman said nine persons in Kompong Speu were wounded. Communist fire on the town took place in the night of June 23 in South Vietnam, American government troops fought Communist units in separate battles in northern provinces. And in Cambodia, Communist forces overran two government positions near the town Saravane and captured a nation beacon used by American planes bombing the Ho Chi Minh Trail, sources in Phnom Penh said.

The U.S. military command in Saigon said two paratroopers in 101st Airborne Division were killed and five others wounded in a clash yesterday with a Communist force of 21 miles southwest of former royal capital of Hue. South Vietnamese Communist casualties in the battle were unknown, said.

South Vietnamese troops killed Communist soldiers and captured a score of munitions in the battle at a Viet Cong base 20 miles southwest of the north provincial capital of Quang Tri, government spokesman said. Troops also destroyed about 100 houses in the base area. Government casualties were light with no fatalities, he said.

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## Third of Nation's 2 Billion Acres

# Congress Unit for Keeping U.S. Ownership of Public Land

By Gladwin Hill

WASHINGTON, June 24 (NYT). A congressional commission, after massive five-year study, recommended today that one-third of a nation's land be largely retained in federal ownership, but at major changes be made in management and uses.

Foremost among the recommendations was that Congress assert its constitutional primary supervising the public lands and that presidential discretion be reduced, that public-land laws be revised to help such commercial activities as mining, timber and agriculture, that land be made available to states for urban extension and that the U.S. Forest Service be shifted from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Interior.

A 342-page report containing 300 recommendations and some 350 other recommendations was presented to President Nixon and congressional leaders at noon by members of the Public Land Law Review Commission.

The study was the first comprehensive assessment of public land use in the two centuries of the nation's history, during which Congress and other agencies have passed thousands of laws and other enactments dealing piecemeal with the problem.

Nixon for Planning

President Nixon, receiving the report in a ceremony in the White House rose garden, said it "will have without question a very great effect on the policy of this country."

"It is essential to plan now for the use of that land," he continued, "not to do it simply on a case-by-case basis, but to have an overall policy."

The 18-member commission was created by Congress in 1964 to chart a future for the 660 million acres of land—out of the nation's total of two billion acres—in the hands of federal agencies.

The commission's recommendations generally call for an array of new legislation to remedy what one official called "the chaotic jumble" of land laws going back to 1782.

The commission's chairman, Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall, D., Colo., said he hopes the 1971 Congress will start taking up the proposals and that the implementation process will be completed in "six or eight years."

Prospect Uncertain

This prospect was regarded by experienced Washington observers as uncertain. The recommendations of the commission, however, have been largely blocked by groups with conflicting interests, and many of the new proposals plainly contain the seeds of high controversy.

The report, while stressing repeatedly judicious "multiple use" of public lands, with solicitude for environmental values, have closely to policies advocated by the timber, mining and grazing industries, which conservationists have denounced as overly exploitative.

The initial reaction of one conservationist leader to the report was that it is an "emasculated" of public land controls, and that of another was that the proposals are so disputable that they will provide a new rallying point for environmentalist opposition.

"The report, commission leaders acknowledged, deliberately bypasses the question of long-term conservation of such exhaustible resources as metals, coal and oil—leaving such considerations, a spokesman explained, "to the normal operations of the market place."

## U.S. Researchers Report Gains in War on Gonorrhea

CHICAGO, June 24 (NYT).—A team of public health service researchers reported yesterday that they had developed an improved culture medium to grow the bacterium that causes gonorrhea, and that now they could infect an animal—the chimpanzee—to study the most common form of venereal disease.

The researchers said that the experimental culture methods could allow physicians to detect tens of thousands of gonorrhea cases that hitherto had escaped their recognition.

Further, the chimpanzee provides laboratory researchers with a means of possibly developing a specific blood test for gonorrhea, a better understanding of its natural course of infection, and an immunization against the disease that health officials estimate afflicts at least 1.6 million Americans each year.

The researchers include Dr. Leslie C. Norris, Dr. John D. Schmale, John E. Martin Jr., Arzell Lester, Dr. Charles T. Lucas and Dr. Francis F. Chandler Jr. They presented their findings at a meeting of the American Medical Association here.

The researchers are all based at the Public Health Service's venereal disease research laboratory at the National Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta.

Among its many complications, gonorrhea can be a cause of sterility and arthritis, irritate tendons, lead to kidney damage, infect the heart, and produce meningitis (infections of the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord) and blind newborn children.

## Wilson Finds a Roof in London, But Almost Needed References

LONDON, June 24 (UPI).—Harold Wilson, until Friday the captain of 10 Downing Street, has found a new home. But he most had to give references to obtain it, real estate agents said.

Mr. Wilson soon will move into No. 14 Vincent Square for a res-month stay while he looks for a permanent address.

The house is owned by the Church of England, but film producer Jerome Epstein has a 30-year lease on it. A according to agents, Mr. Epstein put the house up for rent through Harrods.

When Harrods suggested a short-term client without disclosing his name, Mr. Epstein asked for references. Harrods offered to ask them, but told Mr. Epstein the prospective client was Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Epstein, who voted for the Labor party last week, dropped a demand.

Vincent Square, one of the biggest and quietest squares in London, is two minutes' drive from the Houses of Parliament.

Among Mr. Wilson's neighbors will be Duncan Sandys, a former Conservative party minister, and Richard Crossman, until a week one of Mr. Wilson's ministers.



WELFARE RIOT—Washington police restraining a woman at the Welfare Department.

## Mothers Storm D.C. Welfare HQ; 44 Held

WASHINGTON, June 24 (WP).—More than 500 angry welfare mothers, demanding money to buy furniture, stormed city welfare headquarters here yesterday, smashing a heavy glass door, breaking windows, tossing rocks and scuffling with police.

Police arrested 44 demonstrators, including ten persons charged with disorderly conduct in the nighttime confrontation. Thirty-four more were arrested later as they occupied a welfare waiting room next door.

The 32 women and two men were charged with unlawful entry.

Among those arrested were Rita Horn, a city welfare rights leader, and at least five organizers for the National Welfare Rights Organization, which arranged the daylong demonstration.

Members of its local welfare rights chapters have been visiting welfare branch offices for the past two weeks, submitting requests for furniture funds and promising to return yesterday to pick up checks.

City Human Resources Administrator Philip J. Rutledge, who met with 19 of the demonstrators and city Welfare Director Winifred G. Thompson yesterday afternoon, called the demonstration "a deliberate provocation."

"Nothing was accomplished and it was unnecessary," Mr. Rutledge said. He reiterated welfare officials' positions that they have no funds to give the women furniture grants but promised the protesters that "we'll take another look at the situation soon."

## Rep. McMillan Routs Negro In S.C. Voting

FLORENCE, S. C., June 24 (WP).—Rep. John L. McMillan, forced into a runoff for the first time in his 32-year career in Congress, swamped his Negro opponent by a margin of more than 2 1/2 to 1 in yesterday's Democratic primary.

Rep. McMillan, 72, carried all nine counties in South Carolina's 6th District in winning nomination for his 17th term. Final ball official totals from the district's 295 precincts showed him with 45,770 votes to 13,615 for Dr. Claud Stephens.

The veteran campaigner piled up large margins in the white areas of his northeast South Carolina district, which has two whites for each black. He held a slim lead in the first 90 minutes after the polls had closed, then gradually pulled far ahead.

Rep. McMillan has been chairman of the House District Committee for 22 years, and often has been the object of the wrath of proponents of home rule for the District of Columbia.

Nine home rule bills have been before the district committee while Rep. McMillan has been chairman, and none has been reported to the House floor.

## Goldberg Is Narrow Victor; Powell Apparently Defeated

(Continued from Page 1)

television and radio spot commercials.

All three of his opponents angrily charged that Rep. Ottinger, held to a plywood fortune, was in effect buying his way to victory in a primary campaign costing an estimated \$1.5 million.

His rejoinder was that since he was starting as an unknown, he had to rely on television to carry his message to the state. He said he would favor reforms designed to eliminate excessive campaign costs.

The run-up showing of Paul O'Dwyer was a measure of the hold the 61-year-old peace candidate has had on the party since he won the Senate nomination in 1968.

But Mr. Sorensen's performance was a bitter disappointment to supporters of the former White House aide to President Kennedy, who as the endorsed Democrat was regarded as frontrunner.

Mr. Sorensen conceded shortly before midnight, saying that this week was doubly sad for his family, since his mother, Annie Chalkin Sorensen, died Monday in Washington. The 42-year-old attorney said he was proud that he had nothing to be ashamed of in his campaign.

As a result of his 2-to-1 showing, State Sen. Paterson, 44, emerges as one of the potentially most influential black politicians in the country. The surge of votes for him buried fears of white backlash and demonstrated that the soft-spoken Harlem politician has statewide appeal. His total was 579,853, compared to Mr. Ambro's 236,619.

Empire State Democrats, for the first time in memory, now have a statewide ticket without a single candidate from upstate New York. All five of the candidates live in the New York City metropolitan area, including incumbent comptroller Arthur Levitt, who had no primary opposition.

In the vote for attorney general, Adam Walsh, former aide to Robert F. Kennedy, overhauled District Attorney Robert Meenan of Rockland County 497,926 votes to 241,982.

Mr. Meenan was admitted to the coronary care unit of a hospital in Suffern, N.Y., at 3:59 a.m. reportedly in critical condition. Doctors said they would have no diagnosis until tomorrow.

Only about 27 percent of six million registered New York voters turned out for the first open primary for governor since 1920.

A big upset was pulled in the congressional primaries where, in the 19th District, challenger Della Abzug, an antiwar candidate, defeated Leonard Feinstein, a seven-term incumbent.

Mrs. Abzug, whose slogan was "A woman's place is in the house," is the founder of Women Strike for Peace. Her district stretches from Manhattan's East Side through Greenwich Village to the Lower West Side.

In the redistricted 22d District, Rep. James Scheuer defeated Rep. Jacob Gilbert. Rep. Scheuer, a reform Democrat, was the challenger, having lost his old district. Rep. Gilbert was the last organization Democrat in the Bronx.

In Brooklyn's 14th District, veteran Democrat John J. Rooney turned back a strong challenge by Peter G. Eikenberry, whose antiwar campaign was backed by an invading group of student volunteers.

In the newly created 21st District, which spreads over three boroughs, voting machines were impounded after a protest by Harman Badillo, who was trailing the Rev. Louis Gigante, a Catholic priest in the South Bronx, in a four-way race. Mr. Badillo, candidate for mayor of New York last year, is regarded as the city's outstanding Puerto Rican political leader.

## Voters Reject Anti-War Move —By 3% Margin

BOULDER, Colo., June 24 (AP).—An anti-war resolution on the Boulder municipal election ballot was defeated yesterday, but its prime sponsor called for redoubled efforts "to keep the peace issue in the legitimate political arena."

In a light voter turnout, the resolution urging "prompt withdrawal of all U.S. military personnel from Southeast Asia in a manner consistent with their safety" was defeated, 4,690 to 4,401.

Its chief booster, William M. Cohen, associate law professor at the University of Colorado here, said the losing margin "was not statistically significant—not decisive." The margin was about 3 percent.

"I don't feel we were defeated," he said. "By voting that closely, people show how evenly divided they are on the war."

Boulder has a population of 65,000.

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## Abandons Maryland Ambitions

# Shriver Heads New Group To Aid Democratic Campaign

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, June 24 (WP).—R. Sargent Shriver, abandoning any plans to run for governor of Maryland this year, took over leadership today of a new committee that is supposed to help Democrats get elected to Congress this fall.

As chairman of Congressional Leadership for the Future, Mr. Shriver said he will speak personally for Democratic candidates and enlist other public figures from the business, professional, sports and entertainment worlds to provide a lift for other candidates.

His statement at a joint press conference with House Majority Leader Carl Albert formally ended both his unsuccessful gubernatorial nomination and a nasty fight with Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien.

Mr. O'Brien had denounced Mr. Shriver's plan to lead a similar group early this month, declaring that a separate fund-raising campaign operation would further divide the party and impair its ability to raise money.

In a statement today, Mr. O'Brien said he was delighted that a method had been worked out to enlist Mr. Shriver in the fall campaign. "I have said all along that he can make a significant contribution to the success of Democratic candidates," the national chairman added.

Similar support came from House Speaker John W. McCormack, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, Senate Democratic Campaign Committee chairman Daniel K. Inouye, and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Mr. Shriver's brother-in-law.

The dilemma was solved, reliable sources said, when Mr. Shriver promised to coordinate his operations with the National Committee and by ruling out all fund-raising except that needed to sustain his office downtown and a staff of three or four. Donovan McCuthe, once an aid to Mr. Shriver at the Peace Corps, will be his chief assistant.

Mr. Shriver was not anxious to discuss his reasons for bowing out of the Maryland political stage this year. But it had become clear in Maryland that his unofficial effort to line up support for the gubernatorial primary had fallen flat. Few prominent Democrats there supported him and public opinion polls leaked by Gov. Marvin Mandel showed Mr. Shriver losing instead of gaining ground.

## O'Brien Declares Agnew Is Merely A Fund-Raiser

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 24 (AP).—Lawrence F. O'Brien, national chairman of the Democratic party, said here yesterday that Vice President Spiro T. Agnew is a "ticket seller" who is not concerned with what he says as long as it brings in funds for the Republican party.

Mr. O'Brien said Mr. Agnew has "polarized the nation with a policy of trying to be a spokesman on topics he knows nothing about."

The Democratic party leader was in Little Rock as part of a trip that he said is designed to improve and strengthen the national Democratic party.

He said the trip is also to encourage Democrats to make additional contributions to the party. The party must establish an effective fund-raising program to meet day-to-day expenses and to pay off a debt of more than \$9 million, he said.

Mr. O'Brien said the nation's frustration and disenchantment with the GOP will lead the Democrats to a "sweeping victory" in this year's elections.

The party leader said the Democratic nomination for president in 1972 is "wide open." He said there is a long list of potential candidates who could defeat President Nixon.

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# S. University Women Form Equality League

By Eric Wentworth

WASHINGTON (WP)—Dozens of women are forming a new organization to fight against discrimination in the workplace and in the classroom. The new group, the Women's Equity Action League (WEAL), has already won the support of more than 100 individual institutions, including the University of Maryland, the entire state university system, and college systems of 15 states.

WEAL's Dr. Bernard Green, who is in charge of the department against more than 100 individual institutions, has been elected to the entire state university system and college systems of 15 states.

Representatives of WEAL at women's groups show up again in Capitol Hill at this time to testify to a House Education subcommittee on anti-discrimination measures sponsored by Rep. Green, D., Ore.

Dr. Green told Mrs. Green's committee, "I will face discrimination in admission, where I encounter both official and unofficial quotas. They discriminate when they give scholarships and assistance."

When they graduate, their university will discriminate them in helping them. They will be discriminated against in hiring for jobs. If hired at all, they will be paid less than their male counterparts and they will most likely receive less money than colleagues of the other

Statistics back up such generalities, and her allies off long lists of statistics samples from campuses in the country.

University of North Carolina, Dr. Sandler asserted, "to those who are especially qualified." At St. University 50 percent of city males hold the rank of full professor, only 10 percent of the women.

In the University of California, one department is a woman. Dr. Sandler said, "there is no question of discrimination against women in the university and college levels."

Hearings were on four in that Mrs. Green has in an omnibus higher bill. One would amend the Civil Rights Act to discrimination in federal programs. The would extend the equal opportunity provision of the 1964 act to education. The third would extend equal-pay-for-equal-work of the 1963 Fair Labor Standards Act to executive, administrative and professional jobs. And the fourth would direct the Civil Rights Commission to investigate discrimination against women.

Dr. Sandler said that Congress will approve these proposals this year appear highly uncertain at best. But meanwhile, as chairman of WEAL's action committee for federal contract compliance in education, Dr. Sandler has been concentrating her efforts on the Labor Department.

On Right Side As these attacks through established legal channels, indicate, WEAL stands well to the right in the burgeoning spectrum of women's liberation. Members of the Ohio-based group, which started in 1968 and has spread to at least 34 states, seek to promote better economic opportunities for women and to solve various bread-and-butter problems confronting them. They do not walk picket lines, toss away their bras or shout "Male chauvinism!"

Married with two daughters, "Sandy" Sandler herself is a psychologist who works part-time at the Health, Education and Welfare Department writing new material for merit exams aimed at disadvantaged people.

She was a visiting lecturer this past year at the University of Maryland and suspects she has not been rehired because of her WEAL activities. At the same time, her "Uppity Women Unite" button testifies to her sense of humor.

The complaints against colleges and universities that Dr. Sandler has been firing off to the Labor Department since the end of January come under an executive order signed by former President Lyndon B. Johnson that forbids discrimination of all sorts by government contractors. WEAL started with a shotgun complaint against all institutions and has since filed more specific charges against him at scores of individual campuses.

NEW Reply So far, according to a spokesman for the EEOC Office of Civil Rights, which is in charge of conducting compliance reviews, only one new investigation has been launched in direct response to WEAL's charges—at the University of Maryland. EEOC investigators are looking into WEAL's charges at Harvard and at Manhattan Community College in New York City as part of broader reviews, he said.

The Labor Department announced on June 9 a set of guidelines to assure the federal contractors of all types give women a fair shake. Dr. Sandler called the guidelines "nice but not far enough." WEAL is pushing the administration to go a step further by adopting an affirmative action plan comparable to the "Philadelphia plan" which sets hiring goals for minority workers on government-contract construction projects. One proposed model plan for universities covers everything from free child care and "women's studies" in the curriculum to a quota for women in appointing administrators.

By Region East 40 43 8 Midwest 36 56 8 South 28 59 13 West 52 41 7

By Sex Men 43 45 12 Women 37 55 8

By Education 8th grade or less 19 67 14 High school 38 53 9 College 55 37 8

By Religion Protestant 39 49 12 Catholic 30 64 8 Jewish 71 18 11

By Age Under 30 46 45 9 30-49 44 49 7 50+ 40 55 15



His cups of tea—Robert Dick, the official taster of tea imported into the United States, is still at work at the Food and Drug Administration office in Brooklyn thanks to a reprieve of the Tea Board by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Mr. Dick had sipped about 500,000 cups of tea during his 23-year career when President Nixon attacked his work as expendable in February, endangering his job.

## Louis Harris Poll Shows Opinion In U.S. Is Divided Over Abortion

NEW YORK—In the face of sweeping changes in the abortion laws of two states, New York and Hawaii, and mounting pressure from women's liberation groups to change the law elsewhere, the United States remains deeply divided on the abortion issue.

On an overall basis, about 50 percent of the country appears to be against abortion as against 40 percent in favor, according to a poll by the Louis Harris organization. But, when the question was rephrased to encompass legal abortion as an alternative "until good, safe birth control methods can be found," 49 percent of the public favored legalizing abortion, with 39 percent against.

Pollster Harris points out that these figures do not reflect uncertainty in public opinion so much as they reveal a deep cleavage in attitudes among different sections of the United States, as well as emotionally charged reactions among different population groups.

A national cross-section of 1520 households was recently asked: "Some states now have or are about to have new state abortion laws that permit a woman to have her pregnancy aborted for any reason, up to a certain month of pregnancy. In general, do you favor such laws permitting abortion for almost any reason or do you oppose them?"

	Favor	Oppose	Not Sure
By Region			
East	40	43	8
Midwest	36	56	8
South	28	59	13
West	52	41	7
By Sex			
Men	43	45	12
Women	37	55	8
By Education			
8th grade or less	19	67	14
High school	38	53	9
College	55	37	8
By Religion			
Protestant	39	49	12
Catholic	30	64	8
Jewish	71	18	11
By Age			
Under 30	46	45	9
30-49	44	49	7
50+	40	55	15

## English Pianist Wins Tchaikovsky Prize

MOSCOW, June 24 (AP)—British piano professor John Lill shared first place with a Soviet contender last night in the prestigious Tchaikovsky music performance competition. The 23-man jury chaired by Soviet pianist Emil Gilels awarded duplicate prizes to Mr. Lill and Vladimir Kravtsov, 26. Both will receive the full 2,500 rubles (\$2,750) in prize money.

Mr. Lill, 26, is a professor of music at the Royal College of Music. In second place in the piano competition was Horacio Gutierrez of New York, a 21-year-old student at the Juillard School of Music. Victoria Posnikova of the Soviet Union and

Arthur Moreira-Lima of Brazil shared third place. When Mr. Lill performed the Brahms Second Concerto and the Tchaikovsky First Concerto Sunday night at the finals in Moscow, the audience gave him a prolonged, standing ovation and shouted "First prize."

The tall, bespectacled pianist has appeared in many concerts in Britain. He also has performed in the United States, Canada, Norway, Belgium, Austria and Italy. His father is a factory worker in London. Mr. Lill said he began playing the piano at the

age of 4 and now, after winning the competition in Moscow, he intends to organize his life "completely around the piano." Earlier Gidon Kremer of the Soviet Union won the violin competition. In the competition, a Japanese girl, Mayumi Fujikawa, 23, shared second prize with Vladimir Spivakov of the Soviet Union. Third and fourth places also went to Soviet entries. Glenn Dietzow of Los Angeles was fifth. Chairman of the jury was Soviet violinist David Oistrakh.



### Prague Exhibit

A large Laurens-Braque-Picasso exhibit opened June 9 and will run until Aug. 16 at the former Valdstein riding school in Prague, a division of the National Gallery. The major part of the exhibit is devoted to engravings and bronze sculptures of Henri Laurens, representing virtually his entire creative life. Georges Braque is represented by lithographs and Picasso by a series of etchings and aquatints created in 1966.

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## ing Out in Japan—A Steak House in Kyoto With a Heart

By Naomi Barry

TO—The fugu is the old's deadliest fish. And, eliest, according to local tales, it is also known as the fish, puffer, or blow. The fish has a sac of poison, which must be removed or it will kill. Japanese cooks are skilled, and none have been to fail.

fugu, however, received international reputation in an Fleming used it as a weapon for James Bond. was a case in Germany when a wife and her allegedly decided to of an unwanted husband in imported fugu, but by as they ground it up into it food, the fish smelted it gave itself away.

rip to Japan is a complete without tasting this delicacy. You will not everywhere because it is expensive. However, it is taly of the Santomo, a mal restaurant in a backstreet in Tokyo. The address is 2-3, Giza Chuo-Ku.

raw fish is sliced into and arranged on a plate concentric circles so that embles a giant white phenomem. The still life sition is so exquisite that as like sacrifice to poke

away at it with your chopsticks. The flesh is so delicate it is hard to keep in mind that you are really living dangerously. Most foreigners get squeamish about the idea of raw fish. However, anyone who can swallow oysters and clams really shouldn't balk at uncooked tuna, which is absolutely delicious. The Japanese mainly eat only luxury fishes raw. There must be a moral in this.

A Steak House For a taste of the East with a link to home, you might try the Ashiya Steak House in Kyoto. The steaks are grilled before you and the meat is the world-famous Omi beef from the best in beef-fed, hand-massaged stock.

The steaks are superb. But the Ashiya is more than just an attractive restaurant. It is an example of humanism at work. The eight boys who work there are all the sons of unmarried Japanese women and American GIs. As youngsters, they grew up neglected by Japanese society. Children of these women received no support from their fathers either. An American living in Japan, Robert Strickland, sought some of them out and made them active participants in his restaurant to give them a sense of family. Now they all have stock in the Ashiya.

A former GI himself, Mr. Strickland returned to Japan in the late '50s as a student. He learned the language, developed a keen interest in Japanese humor, and apprenticed himself for two and a half years to the comedian Ashiya Gannosuke. During those years he appeared on stage, on television, and also acted as chauffeur, valet and tea boy. He went on to become a master of ceremonies in a Kyoto nightclub and a cook in a Chinese restaurant.

In 1963, he founded the Continental Trailways bus system in Japan, a company of which he is president. Mr. Strickland, who several years ago married a Japanese girl, is today a successful businessman. His company also acts as general agent for Holiday Inns of America, Thomas Cook and Sons, Avianca, and Continental Trailways, U.S.A.

A Dream The Ashiya was a dream he had when he was a master of ceremonies. "From the time I came to Kyoto, almost penniless,

I wanted something to make me a permanent part of the city. It seemed that in view of my background, a restaurant that would offer a pure, authentic old-Kyoto atmosphere to foreign visitors as well as Japanese would be a worthwhile contribution to Kyoto. I was determined I would share the place with those who believed in my project and helped me make it possible.

"My wife operates the Ashiya as I'm in Tokyo during the week, and I return to Kyoto on weekends. Working at the Ashiya on Saturday and Sunday is my rest and relaxation." On the second floor of the restaurant is a gallery to give international and local artists working and studying under the great Japanese masters a place to have their works shown and appreciated.

Gallery and steak house Ashiya are open from 5:30 to 11:30 p.m., closed Mondays. Dinners begin at 2:00 p.m. (approximately \$3.50). Reservations advisable. Tel.: (541) 7961.

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Ralph Waldo Emerson.

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## Testing the Vote Bill

A reasonable inference can be drawn from President Nixon's statement that he would have vetoed the 18-year-old-vote bill if it had stood alone. The President reiterated his strong belief that the measure is unconstitutional and he does not expect it to survive the court test which he ordered the attorney general to bring as soon as possible. He signed the bill in order to save its other provisions—extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and a section allowing all citizens to vote in presidential elections without regard for state residency requirements.

In our view this was the best course he could have taken to resolve his dilemma. If the youth-suffrage rider exceeds the authority of Congress, the Supreme Court can invalidate it. The President could not have taken upon himself the responsibility for making this decision without risk of being gravely misunderstood by the two groups most deeply involved in the current unrest: the Negroes who look upon the Voting Rights Act as the most vital element in their enfranchisement and the youths who are seeking a part in the national decision-making process. Since the non-controversial parts of the bill involve the voting rights of about six million citizens—nearly one million blacks who have been registered under federal auspices or protection in the last five years and an estimated five million who in the past have lost their votes for president because of arbitrary state residency requirements—a veto could not have been justified for the sake of shielding the Supreme Court from what may prove an embarrassing task.

It is not yet clear what steps the attorney general will take to expedite the constitutional test in the courts, but there is a recent precedent for going directly to the Supreme Court. After Congress passed the original

Voting Rights Act, South Carolina sought an injunction in the Supreme Court against the enforcement of its provisions by the attorney general. The court not only accepted original jurisdiction in the case; it also recognized the desire of the state to obtain a ruling before its 1968 primary election and therefore dispensed with the appointment of a special master and expedited its own hearing. All the states were asked to participate as friends of the court.

The Supreme Court has an entirely logical aversion to deciding abstract issues and to rendering declaratory judgments or advisory opinions. Its basic business is judicial, the decision of actual cases and controversies. In this instance, however, one or more of the states is certain to challenge the right of Congress to fix the age for voting, and the Supreme Court is the only body which can resolve that very real issue. There is no basic controversy over facts which will require a lower-court trial in the usual sense. The basic question is what the Constitution requires.

If the Supreme Court is willing to follow its precedent in South Carolina vs. Katzenbach, there should be no difficulty in obtaining a prompt test of the statute. No doubt all the states will join in the appeal for prompt action since none of them can hold even a school-board or bond-issue election without possible confusion over the outcome until the issue is resolved. Meanwhile, Congress would do well to heed the President's advice to proceed with the approval of a constitutional amendment in any event. The vital question of enfranchising 11 million young citizens should not be left hanging precariously on the chance that the Supreme Court will say that the Constitution does not mean what it has always been assumed to mean in the past.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Threat to World Trade

The showdown over Japanese textile exports to the United States has come with the breaking off yesterday of talks in Washington with the Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry, Kiichi Miyazawa, and the Foreign Minister, Kiichi Aichi. President Nixon's top foreign policy advisers have warned that failure to work out a textile agreement with Japan is likely to cause a serious deterioration in Japanese-American relations just when Tokyo has decided to extend its security pact with Washington.

Apparently scornful of the wider political and economic dangers involved, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Kenneth Davis attacked the President's advisers and urged him to back the kind of compulsory quotas against textiles and shoes contained in the trade bill sponsored by Rep. Wilbur Mills. The result was a prompt demand by Commerce Secretary Stanis for Mr. Davis's resignation.

Nevertheless, there remain powerful pressures on the President to impose drastic curbs on Japanese textiles. American producers and their political spokesmen are determined to hold the President to what they regard as his 1968 campaign to restrict Japanese competition. Secretary Stanis has been urging the Japanese for months to accept long-term "voluntary" textile quotas that would accomplish this end, but the Japanese have refused. Premier Sato is feeling political and industrial pressures closely resembling those on Mr. Nixon.

It is urgent that both governments withstand these pressures and find a compromise solution. Although the details of the Miyazawa proposal have not been revealed, it appears the plan may provide the basis for such a compromise. It would impose a one-year moratorium, with Japanese textile shipments to this country limited to a little above the 1969 level. But the negotiation must look beyond the next 12 months if it is to have any hope of success. The United States should offer Japan, as well as other foreign producers, a chance to compete for larger sales here as the U.S. market for textiles expands. The moratorium would buy time for a worldwide solution.

Despite extreme claims by the American textile industry, little evidence has been offered of substantial injury or unemployment resulting from foreign textile competition. In his economic message last week, Mr. Nixon stated that this country's import policy will be reviewed "to see how supplies can be increased to meet rising demand without losing jobs at home." Textiles should provide a key test for this policy, not an exception to it.

However, the burden of a fair settlement of this dispute cannot rest solely on the United States. While complaining bitterly about the restrictions of others, the Japanese maintain tight restrictions against foreign trade and investment. Their failure to ease these restrictions plays into the hands of protectionists in this country and in others. The breakdown of these textile negotiations—perhaps only temporary—can have disastrous consequences. Not only does it endanger U.S.-Japanese relations and exacerbate Japanese nationalism but it could set this country on a route to protectionism that would spread internationally. It will take wisdom and skill on the part of both governments to avert such a disaster.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



## Consequences of Cambodia

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—The Cambodian venture has crossed rather more than two enemy divisions off the list of worries of the South Vietnamese and American commanders in the lower, more populous half of South Vietnam. An itemized list is worth giving.

● Two North Vietnamese regiments that were threatening both III and IV Corps from the Parrot's Beak base, just inside Cambodia, were caught at the very outset by the ARVN attack, and were largely destroyed. They have not since operated as organized units, though isolated parties of their troops undoubtedly survived.

● Two more regiments that were operating deep inside South Vietnam, in the thinly populated, jungle-covered provinces of northwestern and central Vietnam, have now withdrawn across the Cambodian border. These units of the enemy's 8th Division probably had to pull out for want of supply.

● Two further North Vietnamese regiments that were trying, rather unsuccessfully, to operate in the western delta have also been pulled back, again because of want of supply. Thus the 10th Regiment, hanging on in the Seven Mountains region of Chao Due Province, in IV Corps, is the only remaining North Vietnamese unit of regimental size in either III or IV Corps. And it is in very sorry condition.

Order of battle changes always seem tedious, on paper. Yet these are, in truth, dramatic developments, threatening the deepest kind of trouble for the enemy's whole remaining military-political structure in the richest and most populous part of South Vietnam.

That structure was already gravely weakened before the Cambodian operation. Its need for big-

unit support was therefore more than ever. But because of the Cambodian operation, it has now been deprived of just about all the big-unit support that it still enjoyed.

Hence the whole structure should be extra-vulnerable to the methodical mopping-up operation in III and IV Corps, that is the logical sequel to the attack on the Cambodian sanctuaries. One must wait to see what results the mopping up produces, in July and August.

### U.S. Withdrawal

But there is an excellent chance that another very great change will result from the destruction of the huge supply accumulations in the Cambodian sanctuaries, plus this mopping up that now lies ahead. There is an excellent chance, in fact, that all American ground forces can be withdrawn from III Corps before the end of this year, as happened in IV Corps some time ago.

It is hard to imagine better proof of success than the total Vietnamization of the most sensitive and important part of South Vietnam, III Corps, please remember, has Saigon in the middle of it, and the defense of III Corps used to require the presence of about four U.S. divisions, in addition to the ARVN forces under Gen. Do Ca Tri.

In some sense, of course, what has been taken from Peter is now paying Paul. In other words, the four North Vietnamese regiments pulled out of III and IV Corps because of the attack on the sanctuaries are now in Cambodia, and are making some trouble there.

But with respect to the trouble in Cambodia, a warning is clearly in order. The northeastern corner of Cambodia is the only region the North Vietnamese really control; and even here, a few Cambodian

battalions are still holding on, with considerable guts, in the so-called Green Triangle.

Throughout the rest of Cambodia, headline-seeking war is being conducted by Hanoi's high command, with one eye on the U.S. Senate, and the other on the more jittery part of the population of Phnom Penh. Highway 1, leading from Saigon to Phnom Penh, has been reported cut half a dozen times, for instance. But recently, this has amounted to a couple of trees thrown down, across the road. The regular ARVN convoys to Phnom Penh have never once been halted or attacked, at least to date.

Role for Allies

Outside the northeast corner, moreover, the North Vietnamese forces in Cambodia have never pressed an attack, as yet, when they met with real resistance. And they have never failed to retreat, either, when they were subjected to real pressure by the South Vietnamese or Cambodians. These facts suggest propitious circumstances for the new role one can eventually expect both ARVN and the Thai forces to play in Cambodia.

As to the famous new supply line into Cambodia, that the North Vietnamese are said to have organized, it is three-quarters mythical. To begin with, it is merely an extension of the Laos trails; and the Laos trails will be all but inoperable until the monsoon ends next November.

But a mere extension of the Laos trails can never replace the sea-borne supplies, brought in through Sihanoukville and other Cambodian coastal towns, that used to meet the enemy's entire needs in all of III and IV Corps. In sum, Hanoi now has some pretty severe headaches, even though we have a few of our own, too.

## The Election Without Voters

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—About the only way you can tell it's election day in New York is that the bars are closed. Maybe it's the Puritan's revenge. The only thing worse than politicians with booze is politicians without booze, but anyway, election day passes in New York with most people grumbling about the "political system" and less than a third of the eligible voters even going to the polls.

Something is obviously missing between the American people and their government. You can hardly pick up a newspaper or tune in on the radio without being told by egg-heads and hard-balls alike that "the system" has failed the people or the people have failed the system.

Here, for example, is John Gardner, chairman of the Urban Coalition Action Council, reporting in St. Louis this week that (1) 65 percent of eligible American voters don't vote regularly; (2) half of them can't name their congressmen; and (3) 86 percent are not able to identify anything their congressmen has done and 96 percent can't identify any policy their congressmen stands for.

And this is not all. The argument over the corruption of money in politics goes on. Vice-President Agnew attacks Averell Harriman, Bill Fulbright, Sen. Kennedy and other peace advocates as if they were traitors to their country, and the Vice-President is attacked in turn as if he were a blind dog in a meat house, running wild on his

own beyond the control of the President.

Obviously there is something wrong with these stereotypes. The system is not perfect, but it is not being used. Money is corrupting it, but the television networks are beginning to try, very slowly, to restore a balance between the President and the opposition. It is ridiculous for Agnew to attack men like Harriman and Cy Vance as if they longed for the defeat and humiliation of America in Indochina, but it is also silly to assume that the Vice-President is a vicious man acting on his own.

Feeling of Futility

He is, in fact, a highly intelligent man playing the political role that has been assigned to him. He is the point of the Republican spear—the aggressive, provocative, partisan fund-raiser and the more exciting he is one weekend, the more combative he must be the next. He is quite capable of playing a unifying role as one of the only two men elected by all the American people, but he has been assigned—one can only assume by the President—a partisan and divisive role.

In short, maybe there really is something wrong with the American political system. The evidence is all around us. We see it in the low vote in the New York election, the "what's-the-use" attitude of the stay-at-homes. We see it in the cynical use of money by rich candidates against poor candidates. It is apparent in the battles between the university critics of the

## Uncertainty and Hope The Harvard Year

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The end of the academic year is in sight, and as one looks back on a year at Harvard, the mind focuses, not on the truths glimpsed, but on the questions left unanswered.

Start with the university itself. What can one say about its condition and its prospects? It was a year of turmoil at Harvard, from the Weathermen's raid on the Center for International Affairs that marked its beginning, to the tenants' protest that marred the commencement finale.

But beneath the surface a visitor sensed certain healing forces at work. The students and teachers joined in serious discussion of curriculum reform. With Cambodia, there came a surprisingly broad agreement, not only on a major question of national policy, but on the form of protest and political action that was and was not appropriate for the university and its members.

Sometime next year Harvard will choose a new president to succeed the embattled Nathan Pusey, and the change of command will provide an opportunity to review some of the wounds of recent years.

### Fragile Institution

One wonders, however, if the campus combatants, the students and faculty members who are so great in condemning each other, realize just how fragile an institution the university is. It is a small, old, medieval time, despite its inflated capital needs and corporate structure. It is an artificial being, where scholarship survives by mutual suffering and self-restraint.

The essential, if unwritten, compact underlying the university is the agreement by all concerned, be they donors or deans or student leaders, to refrain from seeking their influence in certain vital areas. The university exists only so long as no one fences off the territory on which a scholar's mind may roam, or limits what is sought or taught. One wonders how long that tolerance will be practiced.

One wonders, too, about the habit of skepticism within the university, the scholar's willingness to examine and reexamine his own views. How long can it survive the penitential for polemics?

There are many heartening examples of its durability in its performance of faculty members like Edward Banfield, the iconoclastic urbanologist who tells his students to be wary of any philosophy that examines and reexamines his own views. How long can it survive the penitential for polemics?

Letters

### Brezhnev's Definition

It is awe-inspiring enough that the head of a foreign government should define a moral and political truth defending America's right to be in Vietnam; that the author of this public defense should be none other than Leonid Brezhnev positively invites incredulity.

Brezhnev, who is quoted in the June 12-14 issue of "The New York Times" as saying, "A nation that is the victim of aggression has the right to defend its freedom by armed force. Other nations have the right to render it assistance by every possible means," must be commended. The act of defining such a truth all on his own, when he must operate entirely without comprehension of the concepts of "aggression" and "right," even taking into consideration his what must be considered total working knowledge of the term "aggression," can have been no mean feat.

The fact that he has quoted this as a defense of Russia in Cambodia (1), while showing exactly how much in command he thinks he is of the world's opinion, nevertheless does not change the fact of whose rights he truly defines. May his contradiction come home to roost with a vengeance.

ALEXANDRA SELLERS, London.

### Whose Body?

The American Civil Liberties Union recommends that "every individual has a right to use his own body as he will, and this right includes the use of drugs," even harmful ones (AET, June 9).

Much as I have always respected the ACLU, this attitude is either ignorant or naive. The body belongs to the species as well as to the individual. Drugs taken by

But in the atmosphere of unremitting conflict in which Harvard and other universities now live, one senses a hardening of views, a flight from skepticism to pseudo certainty. There is the biologist who is drowning in student adulation, so popular a propagandist on current political issues, that he may have lost the capacity to recognize what is rhetorical in his own speeches. And on the other side, there is the political scientist so embittered by the student protests that he is all but frozen into defense of a world-wide status quo.

These men are casualties of the campus warfare and carriers of the germ of further destruction in the university.

One wonders, finally, about the students increasingly divided on racial lines even on their own campus and increasingly isolated by mutual fears from the society outside the university's walls.

### Aliens at Home

Awe-inspiring in their capacity to talk intelligently of their concerns, overwhelmingly generous in their response to anyone who will listen, they nonetheless feel themselves—rightly or wrongly—to some degree aliens in their own land. The draft is only one—and not the most important—of the barriers to their re-entry to the society from which they came.

One leaves them after a year, grateful for the usefulness of the scale they set for themselves and their country, hopeful of their impact on politics and the professions. But one leaves still uncertain if they will retain their dedication to public service, despite its frustrations and disappointments, or will slip into a cynicism even greater than that of the "Establishment" they now criticize.

The Harvard which a visitor comes to know in the year 1970 is a place trembling with both promise and peril.

It is not a quiet retreat from life and probably never will be again. But it is a place where wisdom and civility abide in the presence of those students and teachers who share the view that the most exhilarating exercise of freedom is found in the discipline of reasoned discourse.

One leaves the university with the ardent hope that it survives as a gathering place for such men and women in a country which has the wit to recognize that it can never have too many of their number.

MARY PETERIS SANFORD.

### Greece's Progress

May I endorse Mr. Zaphiropoulos's letter in your June 17 issue. It is high time for every "self-appointed intellectual" to realize that the great majority will not tolerate anarchists and revolutionaries any longer.

How much more inspiring it is to look at the present statistics in the economy and the standard of living for every Greek. Not to go back to the daily street clashes under the "Papandreou democracy!"

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Turkey (air)	12.00	22.00	32.00	42.00	52.00	62.00	72.00	82.00	92.00	102.00
U.S.A. (air)	12.00	22.00	32.00	42.00	52.00	62.00	72.00	82.00	92.00	102.00
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## FBI Reports 13% Growth In U.S. Crime Serious Offenses Continue to Rise

WASHINGTON, June 24 (UPI)—Serious crime in the United States increased 13 percent during the first quarter of this year despite the Nixon administration's heavy emphasis on "law and order."

The FBI's uniform crime reports showed that the beginning of a decline which marked the first year of Mr. Nixon's term in office reversed itself in 1970. Much had been made of the fact crime rose only 10 percent in 1969 compared with 17 percent during the last year of the Johnson administration.

**'Best Face'**  
Attorney General John N. Mitchell sought to put the best face on the latest crime statistics in a news release stressing that the rate of increase of violent crimes slowed by 7 percent in the nation's 58 largest cities and by 3 percent in the nation as a whole between January and March.

Individual figures for at least three of the major cities and the nation's capital, however, showed crime continuing to rise in almost every one of the violent categories: murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

In the District of Columbia, murders rose from 63 to 64, forcible rapes fell from 77 to 53, robberies were up from 2,788 to 3,076 and aggravated assaults rose from 707 to 952.

**Chicago Murders**  
Murders in Chicago almost doubled from 121 during the first three months of 1969 to 201 in the same period this year. Robbery was up from 4,374 to 5,389 and aggravated assault up from 2,548 to 4,723.

In New York City, murders rose from 237 to 258, rapes fell from 536 to 505, robberies were up from 15,532 to 16,505, and aggravated assaults climbed from 6,347 to 6,721.

Murders dropped in Los Angeles from 93 in 1969 to 88 this year, and rapes fell from 488 to 463, but burglaries rose from 3,160 to 3,247 and aggravated assault went from 3,352 to 3,565.



**NOW PUT THAT IN YOUR TANK**—Bill Barrett, head cat keeper of the zoo in Bristol, England, proudly displays his four new charges—quadruplets of white tiger mother Chemell and her mate Champak, both originally of India. Just six weeks old, these cubs are already worth \$120,000. Bristol Zoo now has ten white tigers, that is, one-third of all the white tigers in captivity throughout the world.

## Mrs. Nixon to Fly To Peru With Relief Supplies

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Mrs. Pat Nixon plans to fly to Peru this weekend to deliver clothing and funds collected in the United States for earthquake refugees.

She will fly aboard the presidential jet plane, leaving from California Sunday.

It will be Mrs. Nixon's first foreign trip on her own as first lady.

## French Assembly Votes to Revise EEC Financing

PARIS, June 24 (UPI)—The National Assembly passed two measures today aimed at giving European Common Market institutions independent financing and their own budget.

The measures were a further step toward setting up the institution market.

Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, arguing for passage of the measures, said the institution's finance will come from member nations, levies and customs duties on trade with nonmember nations.

## North Korea Invites South To Form a Confederation

TOKYO, June 24 (AP)—North Korea said today that it is ready to set up a "confederation of North and South Korea" as a transitional measure, if necessary, before complete unification of Korea.

The statement was contained in a memorandum issued Monday by the North Korean government in connection with the 20th anniversary of the outbreak of the 1950-53 Korean war.

It said the North Korean government "is ready to conclude, after the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea, a peace agreement with North and South Korea refraining from attacking each other and take the measure of reducing the armies of North and South Korea to 100,000 or less respectively."

"This is the only reliable guarantee for preserving a durable peace in Korea," the statement said.

The statement was broadcast by the official (North) Korean Central News Agency and monitored in Tokyo.

It said: "The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea still holds that... a unified central government should be established through free north-south general elections on democratic principles, and is ready to set up a confederation of North and South Korea as a transitional measure, if necessary, before complete unification, while leaving the present different social systems in the north and south as they are."

## Asian Reds Marking Anniversary of War

HONG KONG, June 24 (UPI)—With Communist China in a pivotal role, leaders of East Asian Communist states and Communist fronts are building up to a large display of solidarity for the 20th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war tomorrow.

Delegations from North Vietnam, South Vietnam and the Com-

## 'Would Endanger Commonwealth' Laborites Challenge Tories On Arms Sales to South Africa

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, June 24 (UPI)—The change as a financial advantage to this country. There has been talk that arms contracts with South Africa could bring British up to \$200 million in export sales.

**Government Completed**  
LONDON, June 24 (UPI)—Prime Minister Heath today completed his government, which totals 71 members, compared with more than 100 in the Labor administration.

It does not include a minister of state to replace Lord Caradon as Britain's permanent United Nations representative. A successor to Lord Caradon has not yet been named.

The final list of 21 appointments included Christopher Chataway, 29, a former British Olympic track star and world 4,000-meter record holder, as minister of posts and telecommunications.

## Extremists Press Both Irish Regimes

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, June 24 (AP)—British troop reinforcements were preparing today to land in Northern Ireland as extremist elements on both sides of the Irish border challenged their established governments.

In the Irish Republic, Premier Jack Lynch is struggling for survival against a political rebellion within his ruling Fianna Fail party.

In Northern Ireland, Premier James Chichester-Clark pressed daily by right-wingers to take a tough stand against more concessions to the Roman Catholic minority.

Three thousand more troops are expected here within the next ten days to bring the total British Army strength to more than 11,000 men, the largest force since religious antagonisms boiled over last year.

The official aim is to speedily quash any trouble arising from the July and August Protestant celebrations. The first test will be July 12 when the militant Protestant Orange Order marks the anniversary of victory in the 17th-century Battle of the Boyne over the Catholics. This event exploded into wild street fighting last year.

On Aug. 12, the Apprentice Boys of Derry march to commemorate the relief of Londonderry from the besieging Catholic army of King James II. This also led to violence last year.

The new troops are expected to be based in Belfast and Londonderry.

In Belfast last night, Royal Marine commandos found 48 gas-line bombs in an empty house. The army has warned that anyone caught throwing one is liable to be shot on sight.

The British government has put an extra £71 million (\$104 million) in aid into Northern Ireland for social and economic development, mainly aimed at easing conditions for the Catholic minority.

In the republic, Mr. Lynch's political troubles were compounded by the resignation last night from Fianna Fail of party stalwart Gerald Boland, a one-time aide to President Eamon de Valera and former minister of justice.

Mr. Boland, 85, quit in support of his son Kevin, a former minister of local government who walked out of the party 24 hours earlier.

## 47,000 Dockers Threaten Tories With First Strike

LONDON, June 24 (Reuters)—A dockers' strike which would bring British industry to its knees after six weeks is the specter which today faces the new Conservative government.

Britain's 47,000 dockers, seeking to almost double their basic wage, are threatening a nationwide strike from July 14 if their demands are not met.

Such a strike would bring export and imports to an immediate halt in most ports throughout the country. Observers believe industry could carry on with stockpiled raw materials for four weeks but would be brought to its knees after six weeks.

This could ruin Britain's growing overseas trade and play havoc with the balance of payments.

The strike threat was in the offing when the Labor government was still in power, and it is coincidence that it has come to a head during the first week of the new administration.

## 3 Arabs Get 2 Years for Bid To Hijack Plane at Athens

ATHENS, June 24 (AP)—Three Arab commandos were found guilty of illegally possessing arms and explosives at Athens airport in an attempt last December to hijack a Trans World Airlines jetliner and were sentenced to two years in prison.

The three, including a woman, are members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. They were acquitted of the more serious charge of placing the plane and its passengers in danger.

Sami Abboud, 20, Issam Doumli, 18, and Miss Maha Abu Khalil, 22, were arrested in the airport transit lounge as they prepared to board a waiting TWA plane scheduled to fly to New York. The plane had arrived earlier from Tel Aviv.

Miss Khalil, a school teacher before she joined the PFLP, expressed her satisfaction with the decision and said she was "proud of Greek justice."

The trio had earlier expressed fear that the Court of Misdemeanors would hand down stiff prison terms.

Will Appeal  
The time already spent in jail counts toward their sentences. The three planned to appeal the court's decision. An appeal could reduce their prison terms.

The trial, which opened earlier today, was the second of its kind in Greece. A court last March sentenced two Arab guerrillas to 14 years and 17 years for machine-gunning an Israeli airliner and killing one of the passengers at Athens airport in December, 1968.

Another trial of two Arab commandos is scheduled for later this month. The Arabs are charged with throwing a hand grenade into the downtown Athens office of El Al airlines, killing a young Greek boy and injuring ten persons.

At the trial today, the defense attempted to show that the three Arabs were soldiers "struggling against their enemy" and therefore the court had no jurisdiction to try them. The claim was rejected.

The trio were spotted at Athens airport by TWA employees who noticed their unusually heavy hand luggage. He alerted police, who took them into custody as they waited to board the airliner.

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109%	74	67	ITT	pr26	5.20	21	70%	70%	70%
109%	74	67	ITT	pr27	5.20	21	70%	70%	70%
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109%	74	67	ITT	pr44	5.20	21	70%	70%	70%
109%	74	67	ITT	pr45	5.20	21	70%	70%	70%
109%	74	67	ITT	pr46	5.20	21	70%	70%	70%
109%	74	67	ITT	pr47	5.20	21	70%	70%	70%
109%	74	67	ITT	pr48	5.20	21	70%	70%	70%
109%	74	67	ITT	pr49	5.20	21	70%	70%	70%
109%	74	67	ITT	pr50	5.20	21	70%	70%	70%
109%	74	67	ITT	pr5					

41a-12	194b	144b	F Pac prl
52a-34	237b	15	FedPapBd
67-18	282-	141	FedSions

1994	16%	IowaEIL	1.30	8	16 1/2	17	16%
22 1/2	18%	IowaIIG	1.38	5	19 1/2	19%	19 1/2
28	20%	IowaPLT	1.60	8	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
22	18 1/2	IowaP5V	1.36	3	19	10	19
35 1/2	18	Ipsco Hosp	.34	14	22	22	21
30 1/4	17	ITE Imp	.60	38	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2
98 1/4	32 1/4	Itek Corp		702	35 1/4	37 1/2	34 1/2

**J-K**

74%	55%	FatHClly	2.
38%	26%	FatNetSi	.7
52%	37%	FatHClly	2.

12%	7 1/2	Joan Fun	92	91%	94%	91%
		Japan Fd fn	11	81%	87%	81%
32%	24	Jeffn Pilot .80	24	28	26%	26
24%	14%	Jessima .50	10	16%	16%	16%
49%	36%	Jewel Co 1.50	19	39%	39%	38%
22%	20%	Jim Walt .40	46	25%	24%	25%
38%	34	Jimwalt pff.60	35	31	30 1/2	
14%	11%	JimWalt of 1	2180	12%	12%	12%
34%	26%	JohnMan 1.20	14	21%	31	31
59%	37%	John John .32	111	47	47%	46
27%	21%	Johns 3vc .80	17	28%	26%	26
57%	32%	JonLogan .30	57	42%	42%	41%
30%						

5 1/4 + 1/8	28	2 1/2	Final price
8 1/2 - 1/4	20 1/4	12 3/4	FoodFair
	15 1/4	7 1/4	Eggs CB

42%	26%	Kaiser AI 1	142	28%	28%	27%
71	54	Kaiser AI pf.12	3	60	60	58%
26%	18%	Kols Cam .80	3	19%	19%	19%
22%	17%	KalsC pf.37	1	19	19	19
36	26	Konc PwL1 2	36	26%	27	26%
55%	52	KC PL pf 4	240	51	51	51
41%	26%	KC Souind 2	11	29%	29%	29%
24%	19	Kan GE 1.40	24	20	20%	18%
22%	18%	KanPwL 1.26	2	19	19	19
14	6%	Katy Ad	1	37	37	37%

$$\begin{array}{r} 534 + A_n \\ 0 + A \end{array}$$

46%	31	Keebler	1.20	34	35%	36	25%
44%	34%	Kelloos	1.70	31	40%	40%	40%
30	17	Kelsey	1.20	29	17%	17%	15%
47	24%	Kendall	.60	50	38	32	30
25%	21	Kenmet	.80	14	21%	22	21
56	28	Kennett	2.60	579	45%	46%	44%
13%	KFCH Del	1.0	145	16%	17	16%	
90%	58	Kerr Mc	1.53	63	79%	80%	78%
82%	62%	KerrM pf4.53		1	64%	64%	64%
38	23%	KerrM pf4.53					

16 3/4	11 3/8	Garnett Ca
11 3/4	9 1/2	Gemlin In A
28 3/4	16	Galmy 1.4

201%	12%	Kinney D51	40	60	13	15	121%
36	21%	Kinney NS	25	50	23%	34	27%
70%	43	Kinney p11,25	1	16	46	46	46
50	31	Kirsch Co 1	1	1	30%	30%	20%
49%	20	KLM A 2,4,6	44	51%	51%	51%	51%
46%	28	Knight N	37%	31	28%	20%	20%
20%	15%	Koehring	1,50	9	16%	17	16%
46%	25%	Koppers	1,60	31	24%	25%	23%
60	51%	Koppers p1	4	250	52	52	51%
13%	5%	Koppers	1,20	2	1%	1%	1%

87%	65%	Gen Fds	2
14%	8%	Gen Host	
	1%	Gen Int	

32%	23	Kroger	1.20	25	26%	27	26%
<b>L</b>							
22%	19	Lac Gas	1.40	10	20%	28%	10%
23%	13%	Lansin Sess	1	3	17%	17%	17%
39%	29%	LenaBry	1.20	2	32	32	32
	22%	Lynn Ritz	.60	43	25%	26	25%
17%	9%	Labrosi	.15p	2	9%	9%	9%
21%	10%	Lear Sign	.50	58	11%	11%	11%

16 1/4	10	GenSillind
33 3/4	50 1/4	G Tel El 1.

29%	14%	LeaseWise	500	64	17%	17%	17%
26%	14%	LeadsNor	50	42	15%	15%	15%
27%	10%	Leasoneo	40	37	13%	13%	12%
16%	10%	LeHP Cem	40	38	11%	11%	10%
8%	3%	Leh Vpl	10	91	4%	4%	4%
21%	13%	Lehmn	1,526	87	15%	15%	15%
11%	7%	LevyFrd	Cap	50	8%	8%	8%
12%	9%	LevFInc	75e	16	10%	10%	10%
21%	3%	LFC Financi		125	4%	4%	4%
13%	6%	LFC Corp		23	8%	8%	8%

7T	1/4	18 1/4	16 1/2	Getty pf1.2
D1/2	1/4	10 3/4	7 3/4	GlamPC .4

18%	13	LibrivLn	75e	11	12%	19%	12%
17%	12	LibryLn	pf 25	7	12%	12%	12%
41	30%	Ligg My	2.50	01	39%	39%	38%
80%	50	LincLn	1.00	34	64%	64%	64
81	60%	Lnc Nat	pf 3	14	66	67	66
29%	7%	Lins Tr	32p	765	12%	13	11%
27%	6%	Lins AA	78f	18	71%	12%	11%
60%	2%	Lins Tr	pf 5	4	38	38	37
1%	20	Lionel	Cars	32	5%	5%	5
2%	14%						

47 1/2 — 7/8	54	21 1/2	Goodrich J.
52 — 7/8	31 1/2	21	Goodyear J.

40%	16%	LoneStar	13	119	20	20%	19%
13%	8	Londrith	30	30	71%	71%	
23%	15	LoneStar	1	1062	19%	20%	19%
21%	18	LoneStar	1.12	39	18%	18%	18%
24%	16	LoneStar	1.34	210	18%	19%	18%
66	56	LIL of B	5	210	58	58	58
35	51%	LIL of D	4.25	2116	50%	50%	50%
93	74%	LIL of E	3.75	4	74%	74%	74%
9%	3%	Loral Corp		19	4	4%	4
50%	35	La Land	1.90	107	47%	48%	47%

24 1/2	114	Dr West F
39 1/2	13 1/2	Grwn Unit
15 1/2	47 1/2	Gr Washn

33%	32%	Lucky SI	90b	36	28%	28%	37%
34	13%	Ludlow	1.00	3	13%	13%	31%
36%	15	Lukens	511 1	9	17%	17%	17%
27%	4%	Lums Inc		91	4%	4%	4%
9%		LVO Corp		71	4%	4%	4%
14%	2%	Lysa Yns	20a	62	8%	8%	8
35%	25%	Lyk Ys	m2.50	20	25	25%	25

247	1814	GulfStaUr J
60	5712	GulfSU pf4

2634	1476	Mad Fox 1.899	39	1536	1476	2243
444	316	Mad Sq Gar	37	1514	1514	1514
17	12	Masichev .60	16	1346	414	414
3874	224	Masichev 1.20	108	3414	224	1344
4714	29	Mallory 1.80	115	3244	3244	3314
4834	36	Manowr .72	8	274	3244	31
6874	32	ManHam 2.00	29	5914	2774	2714
1914	1234	MAPCO .30	18	1514	1514	5914
26	19	MAPC pf 1.12	1	2144	2244	1394
30	21	Merritt 1.40	208	2244	2244	2814

51%	30	Halliburton	1.0
12%	6%	HarpWatt	.79
3%	1%	Mastercam	

40%	29%	Mar Alb	1.60	20	36%	34%	36%
53%	28%	MaronLb	24	173	34%	34%	34%
57	34%	Marlennn	1	99	44	44	43%
13%	8	Marquitt	Cem	7	8%	8%	8%
39%	23%	Marriott	.801	25	37%	25	27%
28%	12	MarshFd	1.18	52	19	19%	18%
29%	11%	MarWm	1.18	92	12%	12%	13%
4%	24%	MayCu	.40b	7	27%	28%	27%
47%	24%	MassCo	.24	1	35	35	35
39%	29%	Masonite	.22	15	33%	33%	33%

167 7/8	7 3/4	Nazeline	
9 1/4	5 1/2	HCA Ind	.10

25	1214	Mays, JW	50	7	14%	14%	14%
2805	204	Mavring, L	61	97	24%	25%	24%
294	124	MCCA, Inc	61	8	15%	16	15%
30	1824	McCORD, J	15b	1	224b	22%	22%
2434	144	McCrory, T	20	9	15%	15%	15%
7652	81	McCrory, P	6	230	61	61	61
53	15%	McDonald, I	1b	54	16%	17%	16%
4544	27%	McDonald, C	60	567	33	34%	32
28	124	McDonald, D	40	186	24%	14%	13%
3408	22	McCORD, J	40	59	25%	22%	21%

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## Crucial U.S.-Japanese Textile Talks Collapse

By A. D. Horne

WASHINGTON, June 24 (WP).—A 3-month effort to head off textile quota legislation by letting voluntary limits on imports from Japan broke down over how long such limits last.

Start of Commerce Secretary's chief U.S. negotiator, met the failure at a news conference after three days of talks.

Kichiji Miyazawa, Japan's minister of International Trade and Industry, said that the breakdown in the talks could certainly damage U.S.-Japan relations. "I can tell you it won't help things," he said.

After Mr. Stans' press conference, he and Mr. Miyazawa had a final meeting with Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Foreign Minister Kichiji Aichi, who had come to Washington in a futile effort to lift the negotiations into a context of overall bilateral relations, beyond the direct economic problems.

Both governments were split between protectionists and free traders, but the Nixon administration's internal strains showed most clearly last week in the abrupt firing of Assistant Commerce Secretary Kenneth N. Davis Jr., a protectionist who charged that the President was getting bad advice on the textile issue.

Most of the nation's major partners now use this tax, competitive trading position—or trade balance—has suffered.

Nixon administration now decide by Monday, when Mr. will appear before the House and Senate Committee.

Mr. Stans said the President was to support the bill sponsored by Rep. Wilbur Mills, D., he committee chairman and man free-trade advocate, to imports of shoes and textiles.

1967-68 average from any textile falls to negotiate to bilateral agreements.

Mills conducted leisurely talks on his bill, and last week to postpone Mr. Stans' visit of the administration's until after these final talks.

Mr. Miyazawa, Mr. Stans declined to say what the position would be until he had talked with President Nixon.

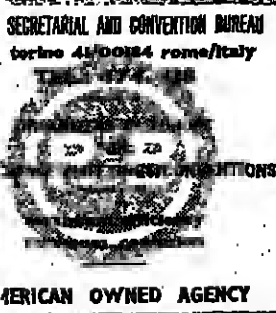
Mr. Stans' commitment not to any agreement that was plicable to the textile industry.

Japanese proposal, he said, far from the realities of the situation. As Mr. Stans declined, Japan offered to limit its and woolen textile imports to a level 12 to 15 percent that of the previous 12 for a maximum of one year.

U.S. commitment renewal.

United States, he said, could a 5-year agreement unless Japanese imports could each year by the percentage of total U.S. textile imports.

U.S. close to the negotiations.



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## Wholesale Prices Still Rising in U.S.

Provisional Figures For June Up 0.2%

WASHINGTON, June 24 (UPI).—Wholesale prices rose another 0.2 percent this month, the same rate as in May, to a level 3.4 percent higher than a year ago, the Labor Department reported today.

The key industrial commodities index increased 0.1 percent, below May's 0.3 percent rise. Processed foods and feeds rose 0.5 percent while farm products advanced 0.3 percent.

The preliminary figures for June indicate wholesale price gains have leveled off in the past four months. The index has climbed 0.2 percent each month since February except for April, when it was unchanged.

The Labor Department said the biggest influence in the increase in industrial commodities was a sharp rise in cigarette prices. The rate of increase for machinery and equipment also accelerated.

Farm products and processed foods advanced a crude 0.4 percent, reversing a May decline of 0.5 percent.

The preliminary estimates showed that the 1967-68-based index now stands at 117.0 points against 112.2 in June last year.

Administration officials have stressed that the wholesale price index is a leading barometer of overall price structure in the economy and exercises a delayed influence on consumer prices.

## Judge Named To Supervise Penn Central

NEW YORK, June 24 (NYT).—Judge John T. Fullman of the Federal District Court in Philadelphia was named yesterday to handle the reorganization of the Penn Central Transportation Co. under the bankruptcy laws.

Judge Fullman, 48, became a federal judge in 1968, appointed by former President Johnson. Twice, in 1964 and 1968, he ran unsuccessfully as the Democratic candidate for Congress.

Judge Fullman's name was chosen by lot in a drawing of the 12 judges of the district court in Philadelphia held yesterday.

Judge Fullman said he had never handled railroad reorganization proceedings under section 77 of the federal bankruptcy act, under which Penn sought and obtained permission on Sunday to reorganize. Asked whether he was a student of section 77, he said, laughing: "No, but I expect to be by tomorrow."

Judge Fullman will have the sole jurisdiction over the reorganization of the railroad until it finally is discharged from reorganization. The appointments must be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

## Banks in N.Y. Set Higher Rates on CDs

NEW YORK, June 24 (Reuters).—A survey of major New York banks' quotes on large certificates of deposit, freed yesterday from interest ceiling, showed that the rates range from 7.5 to 8.10 percent.

Several of the banks explained that the rate is a general one, and would be fixed only at the time of execution for a customer.

Some of the rates were: Chase Manhattan, 7.5 percent; Irving Trust, 7.75 percent; and Bankers Trust, a scale from 7.80 percent on 30 to 59 days, 8 percent on 60 to 89 days and 8.10 percent on 90 day maturities.

First National City bank quoted a scale of 7.75 percent to 8 percent, depending on maturity.

Prior to yesterday's action, the highest rate a bank could offer was 6.25 percent on the shorter-term, 6.5 percent on the longer-term notes.

The Federal Reserve's decision to suspend interest rate ceilings on CDs of \$100,000 and over was made as a safety valve for the cash-rich banks, and if the banks take excessive advantage of this the Fed would likely clamp down again, the sources said.

In Europe, Eurodollar rates fell back in reaction to the Fed move, losing as much as a full percentage point at one stage, before steadying to show half-point declines to 9 1/2 bid for seven-day funds, 9 1/8 for one month, and 9 3/10 for three months.

Short-term Eurodollar rates have been creeping higher over the past few days.

Some dealers also felt the Fed's move might finally cause a rise, reflecting a switching of funds back into the United States.

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## Railroad Rescue Plan Was Stymied by Politics

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Administration sources have conceded that a plan to rescue the Penn Central with \$200 million in federally guaranteed loans was abruptly abandoned when the White House decided that its political risks were too large.

In addition, the sources disclosed, the Defense Department—which announced the loan guarantee on June 18 and then withdrew the offer last Friday—was never enthusiastic about the idea and ended up opposing it.

Somewhat fruitfully, White House sources also said that the man who did the most damage to the original plan was Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, who argues that the rescue operation would have set "unfortunate precedents" and that taxpayers should not be asked to put up "endless sums" to correct management's mistakes.

The giant railroad has been granted a plea for reorganization under the bankruptcy laws.

In interview, some of President Nixon's associates said that Mr. Patman is right. In addition, they said two other factors persuaded the White House to cancel the arrangement.

One was that the realization that \$200 million would not be enough to save the Penn Central. This was a fact that the new chairman of the railroad, Paul A. Gorman, had himself made clear to Rep. Patman on Saturday, the day after the Defense Department announced termination of the rescue plan.

"It became increasingly clear to us," one source said, "that the railroad would need at least half a billion to do the job."

The administration had attempted to make such long-term funds available, promising legislation that would give the Transportation Department at least \$1 billion to guarantee up to \$750 million in aid to financially troubled railroads over and above the "emergency" \$200 million.

In the middle of last week, however, as administration sources reconstructed events, the White House began to defect growing opposition on Capitol Hill to the long-term plan without which, they felt, the \$200 million in emergency funds would soon be placed in jeopardy.

If the \$200 million were lost, the White House reasoned, Mr. Nixon would be accused of squandering the taxpayers' money to rescue a badly managed \$7 billion corporation, and he would not have been able to do much about it. This sudden realization was the second—and probably the most important—factor behind the White House decision to cancel the arrangement.

Administration officials conceded that the decision was also influenced by fears that congressional hearings might have brought to light close ties between the administration and the Penn Central. But they denied heatedly that such ties had influenced in any way the original decision to undertake the rescue operation.

Among the most prominent of these ties were these:

• Mr. Nixon's old law firm of Mudge, Rose,

Guthrie & Alexander had been retained to help the road over its period of financial difficulty.

• Investors Diversified Services—which Mr. Nixon once served as a director—controlled, as of early this year, several hundred thousand shares of the railroad's parent company.

• Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago, once headed by David M. Kennedy (now Treasury secretary), was listed on Dec. 31, 1968, as holding 305,500 shares of Penn Central stock and roughly \$36 million in short-term obligations.

• Walter H. Annenberg, the Nixon-appointed Ambassador to Britain, held 109,000 shares at the time of his resignation from the railroad's board of directors in 1969.

Far more influential than any of these factors, the administration insists, was the fear that the collapse of the Penn Central would lead other railroads into trouble and have a seriously adverse effect on financial markets, particularly the bond market.

The original rescue agreement was worked out June 9 in the office of Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Penn., who had been deeply troubled by the impact on unemployment in his state if the Penn Central collapsed. Participants in the meeting included Treasury, Transportation and Defense Department officials, and congressional leaders.

But Rep. Patman and several members of the House Banking and Currency Committee soon began to worry about the implications of the deal and ordered a quiet staff survey of the project. Telegrams went to the Justice Department questioning the legality of using the Defense Production Act—originally designed to provide small amounts of money to subsidize start-up costs of small defense contractors—as the authorizing vehicle for the \$200 million guarantee.

Late last week Rep. Patman pressed his case against the plan with David Packard, Under Secretary of Defense.

Mr. Packard nominally supported the plan but Rep. Patman sensed, without much enthusiasm. One reason was that the Navy—which had been asked to provide the funds—was none too happy at the prospect of weakening its own budget. And in the Defense Department generally there was growing concern that if the \$200 million plan went through, troubled defense contractors—Lockheed, for example—would soon be sitting on the Pentagon's doorstep asking for emergency relief.

"Politically," one White House source said today, "we were lucky. This might have turned out to be a disaster for us, and if we had known then what we know now about the extent of congressional opposition we might never have offered the \$200 million. But we've got to start thinking seriously about the impact this economy and the war is having on the financial markets and on vulnerable companies, and we've got to think of an impartial, fair way of helping out."

## IMI Earnings Rise in Year

ROME, June 24 (Reuters).—Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (IMI) announced today that net profit in the year ended March 31 rose to 7.64 billion lire (\$122 million) from 7.46 billion in the previous year. IMI said it put 5.2 billion lire into reserves and 41 million lire to a special depreciation fund.

The value of new finance credits granted during the year rose slightly to 588 billion lire (\$936 million) from 581 billion in the same year-ago period, while demand for new financing more than doubled to 1,983 billion lire. The total value of outstanding finance operations rose 13 percent to 3,225 billion lire from 2,866 billion.

During the year IMI issued 403 billion lire of new bonds on the Italian market and raised the equivalent of 220 billion lire (\$364 million) abroad, mainly through the \$200 million credit arranged by a Manufacturers Hanover Trust-led consortium. Total foreign borrowings rose 12 percent to 3,035 billion lire IMI said.

## Four U.S. Banks, One British, Set New U.K. Venture

LOS ANGELES, June 24 (Reuters).—The first Western Bank and Trust Co. said today it has reached agreement with four other U.S. banks and one British bank to establish a new bank based in London.

Other participants are the Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis, Maryland National Bank, Baltimore, Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, First National Bank, Atlanta, and Keyser-Ulmann Ltd. of London.

The new bank, to be capitalized initially at \$12 million, will start operations this fall. Its main purpose will be to make medium-term loans to foreign subsidiaries of American corporations and to European corporations. The participants have equal interests in the new bank.

Laporte Earns  
LONDON, June 24.—Laporte Industries (Holdings) Ltd., one of the major chemical groups in Britain, today announced that for the year ended March 29, after-tax profit was £238 million (\$369 million) compared with £215 million last year. Gross profit before taxation was £531 million compared with £520 million the previous year.

Sales of products and technology to customers outside the group reached £472 million, compared with £427 million the previous year.

## Stock Prices See-Saw, Close Off a Bit in N.Y.

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, June 24 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange, burdened by fears of corporate liquidity, posted another loss today after a mid-session rally failed to hold.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, down by more than 8 points at 11 a.m., showed a small gain by early afternoon. However, it sagged again to finish at 692.29 with a decline of 5.82.

Volume, swelled by heavy trading in the initial hour, rose to 12.63 million shares from 10.79 million yesterday, when anxieties over liquidity shaved 18 points from the Dow indicator.

Banks and gold stocks were virtually the only groups to resist the broad decline.

Ironically, two issues in the eye of the liquidity storm posted gains in active trading and—for a brief spell—rallied a falling market.

Penn Central, the most active issue, rose 7/8 to 8 1/2. Chrysler, No. 2 on the active list, climbed 1 1/2 to 18.

Chrysler, with a \$29.4 million first-quarter loss, was beset by rumors of liquidity problems—emphatically denied by the company—and fell 2 5/8 to 16 1/4 yesterday.

Today, both Penn Central and Chrysler had delayed openings. When they opened higher on large blocks shortly before noon, investors seemed to take heart.

But the old pressures—mutual fund selling, inflation fears and the Indochina war, and lagging corporate profits—reasserted themselves before the final bell.

In Washington, Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans told reporters that "a liquidity crisis will not be permitted to prevail in the U.S."

Leading losers on the active roster were a pair of glamour stocks, Memorex fell 4 5/8 to 73 5/8 and

Burroughs plunged 6 to 87 1/4. But Texaco, No. 2 in turnover, added 1 1/2 to 13 1/2.

Corning Glass Works declined again in the wake of a 19 percent setback in earnings for its fiscal first half. Long regarded as an eminent blue chip, Corning fell 10 3/4 to a new low of 162. So far this week, its loss amounts to 28 points.

IBM, after dropping 11 3/8 yesterday, slipped 2 1/8 to 255. Its low price for the session, after trading as high as 262 1/4.

Bath Industries, off 2 3/4 to 9 3/4, was a big percentage loser. A \$2.1 billion Navy contract to build 30 destroyers over the next 8 years went to Litton Industries, up 1 1/8 to 19 1/4. Officials at Bath, which had competed for the award, said that layoffs at its shipyard are "inevitable." Bath shares sold last year as high as 33 3/4.

## Leading Drug Firms in U.S. Plan Merger

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK, June 24 (NYT).—Schering Corp. and Plough Inc., two large U.S. pharmaceutical producers, announced yesterday plans to merge into a new company to be named Schering-Plough Corp.

The market value of the two companies, based on yesterday's closing prices on the New York Stock Exchange, aggregated \$1.5 billion.

Under the terms of the agreement, the new company would issue shares in exchange for those of the two participants. Schering stockholders would receive one share of the new common for each share of Schering common. Plough stockholders would get 1.9 shares of the new Schering-Plough common for each share.

Abe Plough, president of his company, would be chairman of the merged company and W.A. Conzen, president of Schering, would be president and chief executive officer.

Based on 1969 figures, the new company would have a combined sales volume of approximately \$355 million and net income of \$43 million.

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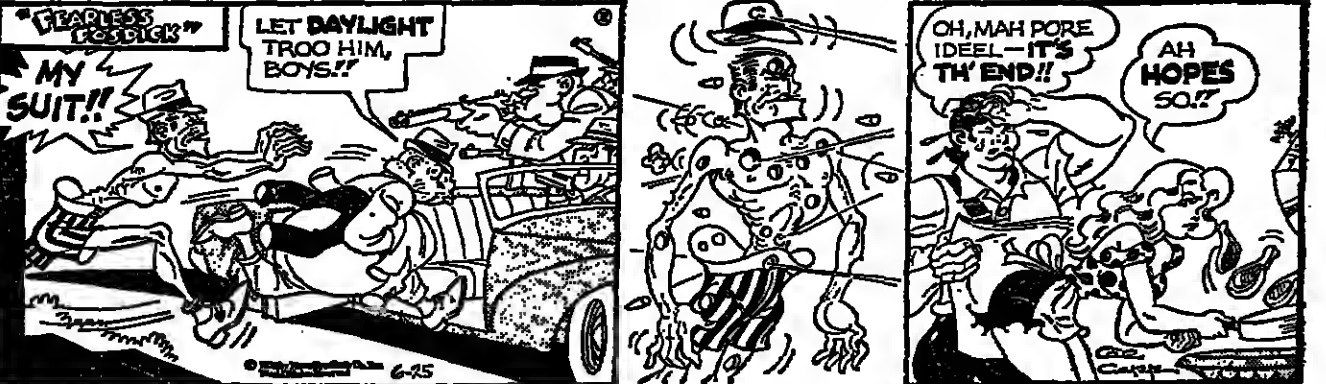
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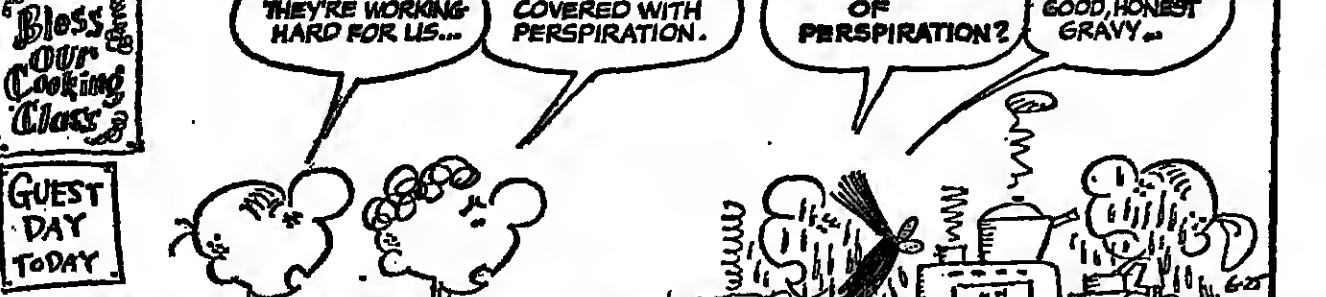
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M. I. S. S. P. E. A. C. H.



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W. I. Z. A. R. D. O. F. I. D.



R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N. M. D.



P. O. C. D.



R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

STOCKHOLM, June 24.—The United States, represented by the Dallas Aces and Nationalist China, represented by four very tired young men and one alternate, will contest the final of the 1970 world bridge championship, in four 32-deal sessions to begin here this afternoon.

Nationalist China was in fine form today and won the first match by "international match" points, 57-46. This converts to 12-7 in victory points.

In the last two matches of qualifying play yesterday, the Aces scored maximum points against Norway and Italy, while the Chinese held on to the crucial second position, tying Brazil 10-10, and defeating the Norwegian team 16-4.

Final victory point standings were: United States 22; China 15; Brazil 12; Norway 11; and Italy 10.

On the diagrammed deal, from the 11th-round match between the United States and Nationalist China, a low level redoubled contract was played for the first time in the week.

Patrick Huang, East for the Chinese, opened the bidding with a weak no-trump, and subsequently tried to show a maximum hand for his no-trump bid with a take-out double, when South's two-diamond overcall was passed around to him. South redoubled, and was distinctly surprised when the auction ended at that point.

West led the spade queen. East took his ace and returned the nine. South won with the king, drew trumps in four rounds, and led his club to the king, in the faint hope that

West would duck holding the ace. When East won with the ace, South claimed 10 tricks, conceding a heart.

The score was 1510, a figure more commonly achieved by bidding a successful grand slam in a major suit.

NORTH  
10 5 2  
Q J 8 7 2  
5  
K J 10 9  
WEST (D) EAST  
Q 6 A 9 8  
K 10 8 A 5 4 3  
Q 4 3 2 J 6  
8 5 4 3 A Q 8 3

SOUTH  
K J 7 4 2  
9  
A K Q 10 8 7  
7

Both sides were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
West North East South  
Pass Pass 1 N.T. 2 C  
Pass Pass Dbl. Redbl.  
Pass Pass Pass  
West led the spade queen.

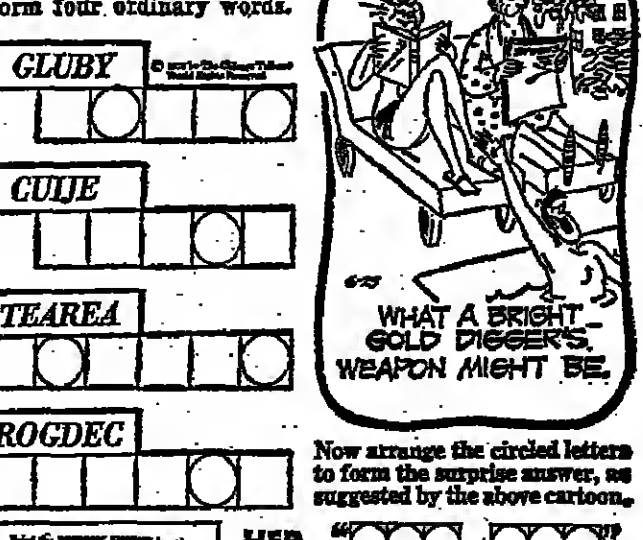
Solution to Previous Puzzle  
TOFF IMAGE CENT  
OJO REIKI ARIA  
REORGANIZE LIVE  
EDMAN FARCICAL  
EGIS VACY  
COPRA OWS SOHOIT  
OJO CLIQUE ERIT  
VERY OVINO UVAL  
EAT SPACES LEAD  
SHORE YEA JUDGE  
HOGS KEEL  
BECLLOUDS STAGIES  
ORAL TAKES STOCK  
TITLE LIVING STIR  
WELD ANNEA SYUD

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: SHEER AWASH DOUBLE ERIGID  
Answer: What one deer said about another - I WISH I HAD HIS DOE!

## BOOKS

## THRILLERS

Reviewed by Allen J. Rubin

THERE is something to be said for the series novel, which builds and expands upon the structures and images of the previous members of the series. There is a bit more to be said, however, for the non-series novel, a more exacting task, demanding the development, each time, of a new structure, new images, new milieu, fresh basic characterization. That brings us to England's Michael Gilbert, a most creative author who has followed this latter course with unusual consistency of quality.

The most gratifying feature of Mr. Gilbert's latest, "The Family Tomb" (Harper & Row, \$5.95), is that the story is eminently satisfying and there is not the slightest intimation that the author has rigged the action. Englishman Robert Broke, following the death of his wife, has settled into the uneventful operation of an art gallery in Florence. Uneventful, that is, until the archaeological excavations of the renowned scientist, Professor Bronzini, plague his listless curiosity. Bronzini is probing the extensive tombs of a 16th-century pirate, and values this may be expected. Only a faint suspicion that all is not well engages Broke's mind, until a friend (a restorer of relics) is murdered. Then Broke becomes involved in both the murder investigation and the fascinating vagaries of Italian politics.

The thunderous success of Michael Fray's "The Cathedral" will doubtless prompt a small avalanche of novels about the Mafia, but if they are all as striking as Charles Durbini's "Vendetta" (Coward-McCann, \$5.95) I shall not complain. This is an uncompromising account of a world in which there are no good guys by conventional standards, in which violent death becomes almost commonplace. Anzoldi, a young underworld demigod, takes a rap for a United States Mafia chief and is deported to Sicily. There he survives torture and imprisonment to be smuggled back to this country to carry out a special mission for the head of the New York family. To Las Vegas he goes, a pawn in inter-Mafia warfare, a pawn that, as it happens, revolts. I have but one quarrel with Mr. Durbini: I could do without the distraction of forced translations of Sicilian slang.

We have been well taught of spydom that it's cold out there, and to this theme "The Burning Fuse" (Harcourt, Brace & World, \$5.95) by Jay Bernard adds little. Influenza depletes the ranks at British Intelligence, and Carver, ordinarily safe behind his London desk, is thrown into a mission to shepherd from Düsseldorf to England an Eastern contact bearing vital information. The contact is Weiss, an unlovely ex-Nazi whom the Israelis also want, for different reasons. Carver's

associates (a man and a woman) are hardened professionals and, as they wait in the twilight realm for the arrival of Weiss, we have an extended view of Carver's weakness and inexperience and indecision. One could predict the outcome.

If by some cruel oversight you haven't yet discovered Amanda Cross, you have three uncommon pleasures in store: "In the Last Analysis" (1969), "The James Joyce Murder" (1967) and now "Freaky Justice" (Knopf, \$4.95). As the previous adventure of Prof. Kate Fraser was devoted to the works and letters of James Joyce here the thematic romance is with the writings of poet W. H. Auden. Auden (coincidentally) has a new volume just out from Random House ("City Without Walls and Other Poems"). At any rate, the faculty of Kate's university is beset by two tribulations: an internal power struggle and student dissent. And it is the former, strangely, that prove the more deadly. This mystery and detection here are almost incidental, however, to the dazzling display of elegance of language that Miss Cross is wont to provide.

Coward-McCann, publishers of all the works of the late Charles Armstrong, have instituted a series of awards novels in his name, the first of which is D. J. Clough's "Never Ask a Policeman" (1969). This is a very first novel, a pleasure to read though the author leaves his main characters oddly unfinished, as if the plans to tell us more about them in a sequel. Superintendent Ken Hollis of the London Police is a joyous man whose marriage deteriorated into polite superficiality after the death (while on duty) of his teenage daughter. Now a homicide involving another young girl, whom he might have helped, draws him happily and coarsely, into an investigation of the seemingly clearest case. The girl, needing money to run away with her ex-con boyfriend, appears first to have tried black mail, and then killed to get it.

Allen J. Rubin is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

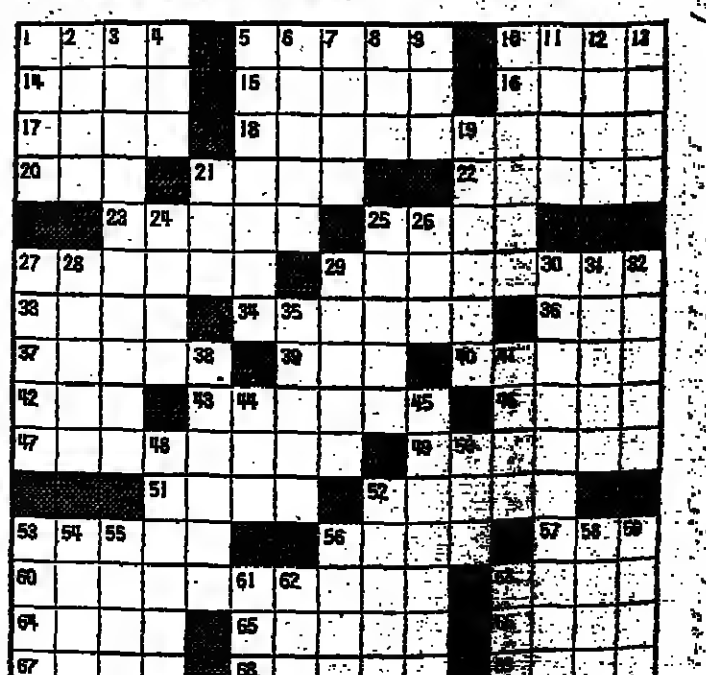
## Updike Novel to Be Staged on Broadway

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—"The Theater Guild will present "Bech," a play by Eric Ambler and Leonard Spigelglass based on John Updike's recently published "Bech: A Book," or Broadway in September.

Mr. Ambler, the author of many suspense novels, has never previously written for the stage. Mr. Spigelglass, who has been associated with the Guild with "A Majority of One" and "Dear Mr. The Sky Is Falling," was last represented on Broadway by "The Wrong Way Light Bulb," in 1969.

## CROSSWORD By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 Buddy, out West
  - 5 Old Greek
  - 10 Workman
  - 14 Nebraska Indian
  - 15 Dewey
  - 16 Literary name
  - 17 Disparage
  - 18 Hot spots of old West
  - 20 Lizzie material
  - 21 Kind of straits
  - 22 Papal cape
  - 23 College officials
  - 25 Writer Grey
  - 26 Atlantic islands
  - 29 Girl on the Prado
  - 33 Constantly
  - 34 Plod
  - 36 Marble
  - 37 Cants
  - 39 Possessive
  - 40 Violinist
  - 42 Finale
  - 43 Opera star
  - 46 Swiss river
  - 47 — arms
  - 49 East Indian
  - 51 In a sailor
  - 52 African language
  - 53 Kind of ink
  - 56 Devoted
  - 57 Tarry
  - 60 Figure in
  - 61 Napoleon era
  - 63 Like a sports car
  - 64 Adams
  - 65 French river
  - 66 Roman way
  - 67 Medit. port
  - 68 Roman family man
  - 69 Early Asian
  - 70 Mall
  - 71 Gudrun's husband
  - 73 English Puritans
  - 74 — Altz
  - 75 Kind of number
  - 76 Medieval hunter quarry
  - 77 French river
  - 78 Antioch Abb.
  - 79 Drinkers' rocks
  - 80 Safari worker
  - 81 Spanish jar
  - 82 Flavoring herb
  - 83 Relaxation
  - 84 Balzac
  - 85 Roman 552
  - 86 Rapid
  - 88 Served well, at tennis
  - 89 Whirl
  - 91 Chatter
  - 92 Inlet
  - 93 Grand Canyon area





## In First Game of Wednesday Doubleheader

The Mets went ahead 2-0, in the third. Jerry Grote opened with a

**By Robert Lipsyte**

Whether one considers Bouton a bringer of truth or a tattletale, there is probably no point following baseball this year unless you read the book. The task is made easy by Leonard Shecter's fine editing. "Ball Four" is easy reading and funny. The diary format is enchanted by a thread of suspense, conflict and some subtle changes in the narration through the book. One cautionary note: Parents will have to balance the liberating effect of this book against the sometimes tiresome use of words unpalatable here including the Mark Word that gets players

scoring single gave New York a 5-4 victory over Cleveland and a split of their doubleheader. Sam

**Dodgers 7, Braves 6**

Bill Melton clubbed a three-run homer and Syd O'Brian added a free-run double as Chicago downed California, 7-3.

ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS  
June 24 (AP).—Rod Ca

**Laddie Gets \$3,000**  
DULUTH, Minn., June 24 (AP).  
Tom Murphy, 19-year-old Man-  
itowish State College student, who

er world champion open stakes  
ness horse, has died of a heart  
ck. He was 23 years old and  
owned by Patricia Battin of  
odside, Calif.

10

**ACKLING A TUNE**—Penn State's All-America tackle Mike Reid, first draft choice of the Cincinnati Bengals, demonstrates his considerable skill at piano in Pittsburgh.

### Defeated by el-Shafei in 5 Sets

in a short lob over el-Shafer's that hit inside and darted like a rabbit into its hole. were war whoops from all the stadium. couldn't last and it didn't

**MEN'S SINGLES** | Walsh, U.S., d. Helen Gour  
Second Round | trails 6-2 6-4

The latest figures on the American League voting will be announced later this week.

**TOP VOTE-GETTERS**

First Base—Richie Allen, St. Louis, 136-  
base.  
The latest figures on the American League voting will be announced later this week.

**TOP VOTE-GETTERS**

First Base—Richie Allen, St. Louis, 136-

the widest lead in any  
ent with 345,111 to runner-  
Four of St. Louis, who had  
infield leaders, in addition  
were Glenn Beckert of  
Mays, San Francisco, 175,012;  
Rose, Cincinnati, 165,668; Roberto  
Monte, Pittsburgh, 158,357; Billy  
Hama, Chicago, 75,878; Lou Brock,  
Louis, 75,247; Tommie Agee, New Y  
86,846; Bobby Tulan, Cincinnati, 44

•

MILWAUKEE, June 24 (AP).—The American Softball Association's first "slow-pitch world series" ended on a sour note when the

The metal fence in question, Harris said, "was taken down Saturday night, and we expected Avco to finish the series. But they never showed up."

By James Brown

U.S. Rider Captures  
Aachen Blue Ribbon

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*Journal of Management Education* 36(7)>

[illegible]

leading better, will be placed in the disabled list, the club announced. Carew was injured Monday night in Milwaukee in a collision with a Brewer catcher.

**Laddie Gets \$3,000**  
MINNAPOLIS, Minn., June 24 (AP).—Thomas Murphy, 18-year-old Minnesota State College student, who wears shoes and works as a hotel clerk, walked away from the United States Open golf championship with \$3,000. He was the champion for Tony Jacklin, the new champion. The sum represented one percent of Jacklin's first prize of \$30,000.

**Harness Horse Dies at 23**  
LAURENS, Kan., June 24 (AP).—The Lemon Drop Kid, harness world champion open stakes winner horse, has died of a heart attack. He was 23 years old and owned by Patricia Batlin of Riverside, Calif.

# ays for All-Star Outfield

**YORK, June 24 (AP).—**Early of the Atlanta Braves, in candidate in the voting for the baseball All-Star team, last past Willie Mays of San Francisco took second place in the voting for the outfield positions of the National League team in a press report released yesterday.

Only other change in the lineup in the second round of National League voting, led by commissioner Bowie Kuhn, found Richie Allen of St. Louis coming out first base from McCovey of San Francisco.

Aaron continued to be the choice with 390,357 of the votes counted through Friday.

Bench, Cincinnati caught the widest lead in any round with 345,111 to runner-up, Tomme Agne of St. Louis, who had no other lead, in addition to his lead in the first round, were Glenn Beckert of Chicago at second base, Don Kessinger of Chicago at shortstop and Tony Perez of Cincinnati at third base.

The latest figures on the American League voting will be announced later this week.

## TOP VOTE-GIVERS

**First Base—**Richie Allen, St. Louis, 175,429; Willie McCovey, San Francisco, 131,516; Orlando Cepeda, Atlanta, 61,324.

**Second Base—**Glenn Beckert, Chicago, 150,677; Felix Milan, Atlanta, 121,776; Tommy Seins, Cincinnati, 85,696.

**Third Base—**Tony Perez, Cincinnati, 274,261; Ron Saux, Chicago, 115,876; Cleo Davis, Atlanta, 61,821.

**Shortstop—**Don Kessinger, Chicago, 178,335; Denis Menke, Houston, 107,924; Maury Wills, Los Angeles, 107,230.

**Catcher—**Johnny Bench, Cincinnati, 344,111; Joe Torre, St. Louis, 10,327; Tim McCover, Philadelphia, 44,610.

**Outfield—**Henry Aaron, Atlanta, 390,357; Willie Mays, San Francisco, 177,745; Willie Mays, San Francisco, 177,745; Pete Rose, Cincinnati, 185,688; Roberto Clement, Pittsburgh, 129,577; Billy Williams, Chicago, 74,776; Lou Brock, St. Louis, 72,847; Tommie Agne, New York, 65,640; Bobby Tolson, Cincinnati, 44,677.

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**RESORT HOTEL IN  
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FRENCH ALPS**

**Wanted** to lease resort hotel in Switzerland and near Lacemore in French Alps. Sleep 300 people. Must be available September, 1971. Representatives from U.S.A. will be available week of July 30-31, 1970 to see possible locations and facilities. Write: Thomas J. Garand, President, Massier Junior College, 5071 Grady Square, St. Martin's Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30305, U.S.A.

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**THE VIEW HOTEL TOWER.** share my luxurious 5 rooms, 14 months Fr. 1,500 month. SUF. 06-41, before 2.30 a.m. 07H, second flr for Fr. 7, 300 month. LAM. 52-58 Paris, after 7 a.m.



Art Buchwald

The Invention of TV

WASHINGTON—The question came up at dinner the other night when people were discussing the Tory victory in Great Britain.

"Why is it that the English were able to rule the world for almost 200 years while the United States has been unable to hold on for less than 25 years?"

An Englishman at the table replied: "It's quite simple, my dear chap. There was no television."

"Of course," someone else said. "Television hadn't been invented then!"

"On the contrary," the Englishman said. "It had been invented, but we were wise enough not to let the secret out."

"What kind of a picture?" a skeptical guest asked.

"A picture of a Redcoat in Boston flogging a colonial old man."

"It's hard to believe," someone said.

"Quite. In any case, Lord Cashmere knew he was onto something big, so he took the box to King George III and demonstrated it to the court, which at the time was meeting on the Television Moors in Wales."

"So that's where the name came from," someone said.

"It's all in the secret archives," the Englishman said. "The court was afraid at what they were seeing. There were large, burly Redcoats beating on the poor colonials, kicking women and children, setting fire to their homes and committing unbelievable atrocities in the villages."

"Lord Cashmere," the Archbishop of Canterbury said, "what

in God's name have you wrought?"

"Lord Cashmere said: 'I'm not sure, but it's possible that this invention could change all of mankind. Just think, my noble friends, that with this box our people would bear witness to the great news events of our time. No longer would we be dependent on ships for our news.'

"A cheer rent the air over Television Moors. But then Gen. Sir Ronald Paley, the king's adviser on military affairs, spoke up. 'I do not wish to dash cold water on this box, but may I point out to you gentlemen that this invention could be the end of the Empire? Do you believe our young people would remain silent after watching what we were doing in the colonies or for that matter anywhere else? The country would be split asunder. The strength of England is that her people have no idea of what we're up to abroad.'

"King George III spoke up. 'Sir Ronald is right. If we're to wage war in the colonies, we don't want the people at home to know what we're doing.'

"Besides, if we have to pull out, I want to do it without the whole world watching us. Lord Cashmere, you have done your country an ill deed by this damnable contraption. I order you at the pain of losing your head never to reveal your secret. We shall bury the box here on the moors, and Britannia will rise to the waves."

The Englishman paused as we hung on to his every word.

"Then you kept the secret all these years," someone said.

"That's correct," the Englishman said. "Thirty years ago an American anthropologist, digging around the moors, discovered the box. He turned it over to RCA, who without thinking of the consequences, started to manufacture them on a large scale, and imagine you can date the difficulty of the United States as a world power from the day Lord Cashmere's box was made available to the world."

"What a great story!" I said. "Do you mind if I write it?"

"Go right ahead," the Englishman said. "It can't do Britain any harm anymore."

Venice Biennale Opens as Quietly As a Flower Show

By Michael Gibson

VENICE, June 24.—Biennale officials and dignitaries from the various countries represented today inaugurated the exhibition in the sultry Venetian heat. There was no sign of political protest as they walked the maze of pavilions in placid tranquility. They might have been opening a flower show that knew nothing of the uproar that shook the Biennale to its foundations in 1968.

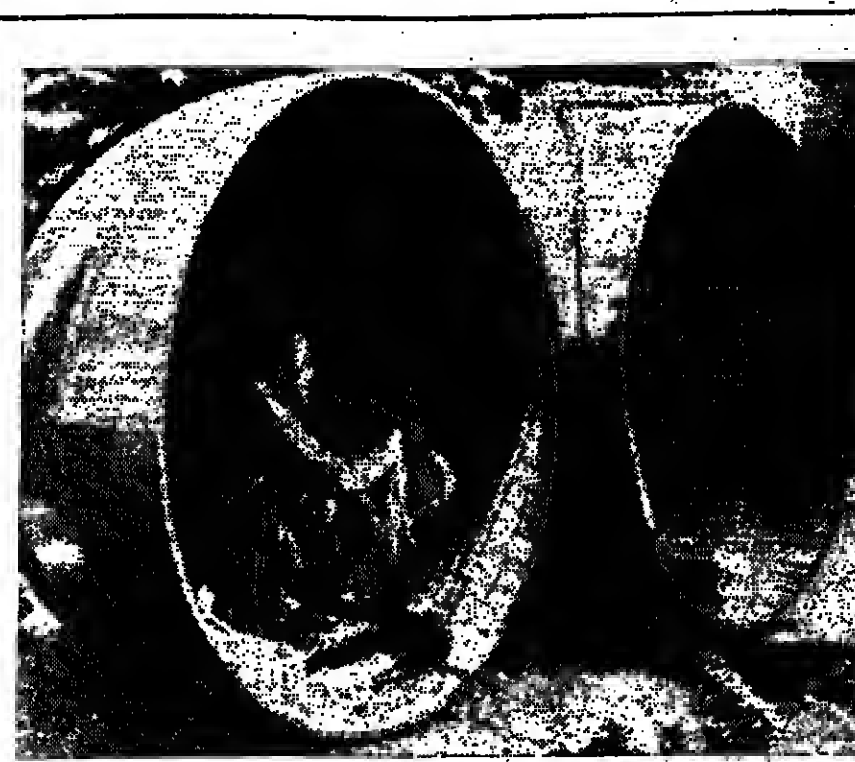
The central pavilion, which is intended to give the keynote of the exhibition, was still closed and will not be ready for visitors until the end of the month. Postal and transport strikes are being blamed for the delay. The inner shell of the building is still being hammered into shape and only four or five works out of some 150 listed in the catalogue have been installed.

Nearly all the national pavilions are spic-and-span, waiting for visitors. The French alone appear to be in a near chaotic flap. Their pavilion is designed to disrupt the visitor's normal sensory frame of reference. Floors and walls stand over which way—but what looked good on paper seems less effective once it has been actually built.

The closed Czech pavilion remains a mystery. Yesterday an ironic comment in white paint had been splattered on the walls and the main door: "Closed for technical reasons—information at the Soviet pavilion."

Biennale officials say that there has been no word from the Czechs about any cancellation and that the exhibit—delayed, they imagine, by Italian transport strikes—should be in Venice within the next few days. They have in fact been busy with the exhibit on the road, and they add, it is by no means exceptional for such an exhibition to arrive after the official opening.

In any event, this morning the inscription had been removed. Yesterday a German pedagogical group known as KEEKS (German acronym for art, education, cybernetics and society) had taken upon itself the role of amiable protester by spreading large sheets of



Spanish artist Arcadio calls this terracotta work "Diving Suit Against Loneliness." It is part of the Venice Biennale.

paper across the paths leading to the various pavilions and dubbing: "Why do you come to the Biennale?" over them in red paint. Today that had all been removed, the paths were freshly raked and all was neat. KEEKS is not here to rock the boat. The exhibition has given it a large room in which to work with children, as they have been doing in Germany, teaching them to handle any variety of materials without inhibitions.

The national exhibits include representatives of a variety of styles, but there is a definite dominance of the formal, the novel and the chic. This reflects one of the main problems confronting artists at the present moment: a new vision of reality is being required of them and they have so far been unable to formulate it. At present they are still ringing the ultimate changes that can be contrived out of the old vision.

This implies an increasingly intellectual formalism, and an ever greater recourse to technology in an attempt at "renewal." Argentina, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Britain, Holland, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela have followed this line on the whole.

Argentina's exhibit is in fact a sort of scientific display allowing visitors to view a swarm of bees at work and various other animals (snails and fish) at close quarters. Venezuela is represented by op artist Cruz-Diez. Holland by a formal research group and Uruguay by a collective work consisting of a sort of maze

of cube-shaped wooden frames set side by side at random and bearing the cryptic title: "We Wish to Suggest a New Ethical Behavior in a New Society."

Biennale organizers intend the central pavilion to be an experimental and didactic show dealing with the relationship between art and technology. It is a pity that this part of the exhibition is not yet ready since it deals with an interesting aspect of contemporary artistic notions.

There is an important sector of contemporary art that sees itself as a sort of glorified prolongation of experimental psychology. Because this branch of science has shown how we build our representations of time and space through our interpretation of sense data, some artists have been prompted to seek out forms that perplex the senses and cast some doubt upon our habitual constructions of reality.

"One part of contemporary research," says the introductory text of the catalogue, "has sought . . . to render thought and the mental processes visible." This intellectualization of art needs a critical analysis, and even if one does not agree with the view of art described above—as I do not—one may consider the present exhibition interesting as a summary of the problems facing the artist today rather than of his accomplishments. And it will be useful if it can effectively confront art and technology and define their separate domains.

PEOPLE:

Mae West

"Right on!" screamed the mob or 10,000 as Mae West swept into the Criterion Theater Tuesday night for the premiere of her film "Myra Breckinridge."

"Right on!" It was the biggest mob scene on Broadway for 70 years, and Miss West, now in her 70s, wallowed in it.

It took 60 policemen, some brandishing billy clubs, plus six mounted patrolmen, to keep the mob from snatching at Miss West's fox-trimmed white satin gown and the diamond bracelets ringing her arms. The crowd held up traffic for blocks. The police barely managed to keep the West troops out of the theater lobby.

In comparison, Raquel Welch, who plays the title role in the film, got scant attention. Even Barbara Streisand at the premiere of "Hello, Dolly!" failed to create the excitement that Mae West brought back to Broadway, Tuesday night.

Britain's youth is out of control, what with young girls walking around London nearly naked and one thing and another, said Malawi President Hastings Kamuzu Banda at a press conference in Blantyre this week.

"What I saw of London's youth, I wish I had not seen," Banda told newsmen after a month-long visit to the British capital. "The young question everything and girls do not wear decent dresses any more," continued the president, who banned mini-skirts from Malawi some months ago. "Go to London if you will," he concluded, "look if you want, but do not bring such bad manners back with you."

Lady Bird (Mrs. Lyndon B.) Johnson, got a traffic ticket Tuesday after an auto accident in Austin, Texas. Police alleged that she failed to yield the right of way at a "yield" sign, posted at an intersection. She also got a citation for failing to display her driver's license. According to a secretary in Mrs. Johnson's office, the former first lady had been "out shopping" when her car collided with another driven by Steve Gary Smart, 22, of Austin. No one was injured but Mrs. Johnson's car was damaged to the tune of \$800 to \$900, while Smart's car will need repairs estimated at \$150. Patrolman Ken Muenich said he handled the case in a routine manner. Texas law requires that disposition of the charges must be made in court, within 12 days.

ARRAIGNED: Actor-director Dennis Hopper of "Easy Rider," on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon in Taos, N.M., where Hopper recently purchased the home of Mabel Dodge Luhan. State Police Chief Martin Vigil said Hopper and two others "were involved in some sort of fracas with some kids north of Taos. People there accused Hopper and the others of pulling a gun on them." SUEDE: Actor-producer Peter Fonda of "Easy Rider" by Dennis Hopper, per, who claims he was not paid

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